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NWLB Gets Coal Dispute; De Gaulle Answers Giraud; Exchange Aids Bond Drive

The World's Day—April 22, 1943

Washington: Soft Coal Dispute Goes to NWLB

Secretary of Labor Perkins certified the soft coal wage dispute to the National War Labor Board, acknowledging failure of negotiations which have been under way since March 10. A one-month extension of the agreement between operators and United Mine Workers expires April 30.

The Bituminous Coal Act depends on Senate action to prevent expiration Sunday midnight, following a House vote of 99 to 6 to extend the act for 120 days. The House acted when its Ways and Means Committee asked for time to consider more permanent legislation.

The Office of Price Administration revised poultry prices throughout the country and announced "a campaign to smash the 'black market' in poultry." The price order, effective immediately, establishes uniform prices for each type of poultry.

In a vigorous defense of Office of War Information policies, Elmer Davis subjected himself to a barrage of questions from more than 100 reporters in a press conference held at the Capitol so members of the Senate Judiciary Committee could observe Mr. Davis' methods. The Committee is considering a resolution calling for an investigation of dissemination of information by Government departments.

Action to assure Navy control over its auxiliary ship construction program was taken by the House in passing a bill authorizing an additional 1,000,000 tons of new vessels.

The Truman Committee called for "a scientific determination of the number of men who can usefully be employed in the armed services" after disclosing that the Allies lost 12,000,000 tons of shipping last year, or "somewhat more" than was built.

Unless ceiling prices on fruits and vegetables are fixed by the OPA for canners and farmers immediately, the production available to civilians will be cut to 45 per cent of 1942 levels, according to a Republican Food Study Subcommittee.

Local draft boards are to file monthly reports, beginning May 15, with Draft Director Hershey on Federal employees classified in or out of 2A or 2B. These are the brackets for irreplaceable men in essential work. The aim is to check on grants of occupational deferment to Government employees.

Removal "at once" of a picket line at the Celanese Corporation's Plastics Division in Newark, N. J., has been demanded of John L. Lewis and officers of District 50, United Mine Workers, by the National War Labor Board. The message strongly implied that armed protection would otherwise be given to workers desiring to pass the picket line.

First gasoline will flow through the 200-mile $4,144,000 Trans-Florida pipeline to Jacksonville early April 23, Commerce Secretary Jones stated. The eight-inch line has a daily capacity of 25,000 barrels of petroleum products for shipment by intra-coastal barge canal to the Atlantic States.

The Senate completed legislative action on a measure extending for two years the operations of the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. The measure, was approved in a form which prevents use of the money as a part of a proposed $5,000,000,000 international fund for postwar stabilization of world currencies.

The House voted for an Easter recess until May 3, and Speaker Rayburn (D) of Texas announced the body would have a final showdown on that date on pay-as-you-go taxation, with another vote on a modified Ruml plan to skip an income tax year.

The Senate postponed action on a proposal to exempt fathers from draft induction for the remainder of 1943 by delaying consideration until next week of a bill to which Senator Wheeler (W) of Montana said he would offer it as an amendment.

Disclosure that the Petroleum Administration for War was investigating possibilities for construction of a new oil pipeline came from a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee.

In Europe: De Gaulle Sends Reply to Giraud

French factions are still separated by divergent viewpoints, as evidenced in Gen. Charles de Gaulle's reply to Gen. Henri Giraud's memorandum. [Page 8.]

Allied prisoners of war from Italy docked at Alexandria in British hospital ships. This exchange is believed to include South Africans, Australians and New Zealanders.

American propaganda experts will accompany the Allied armed forces in any invasion of Europe to supplement the military attack with a barrage of propaganda, declared Robert E. Sherwood, Chief of Office of War Information Propaganda Activities in North Africa.

Frenchmen between 21 and 22 years may avoid shipment to Germany for compulsory labor by volunteering for work in French coal mines, the Paris Radio stated in a broadcast.

The secret Polish radio appealed for help and suddenly went off the air after broadcasting that "the last 35,000 Jews in the ghetto at Warsaw have been condemned to execution. Warsaw again is echoing to musketry volleys."

Boston: Stock Exchange Aiding War Bond Drive

The Boston Stock Exchange today announced that it will open tomorrow not for normal business but solely for the purpose of aiding the Second War Loan. [Page 2.]

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long today pledged his full support of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's investigation of fraudulent income tax cases. [Page 3.]

Ceiling prices on poultry, to guide wholesalers, retailers, and consumers, are announced today by the Regional Office of Price Administration. [Page 3.]

New Hampshire House of Representatives today passed a bill to give $100 bonuses to veterans of World War II and at the same time approved a measure to increase the poll tax from $2 to $4 a year. Proponents of the bonus agreed to increasing the poll tax instead of an original plan that revenue from State liquor stores be used.

The bill empowering juries to recommend life imprisonment in place of capital punishment in first-degree murder cases was passed today by the Massachusetts House. It now goes to the Senate, where it already has been passed for engrossment.

Americas: Tom Harmon Tells Own Jungle Story

Lieut. "Tom" Harmon of Michigan football fame tells his own story of how he bailed out from a bomber over the jungles of Dutch Guiana in South America, reaching bushmen after four days, and a U. S. Air Force base in a week. [Page 9.]

India: Laws Holding Gandhi Held Invalid

Defense regulations under which Mohandas K. Gandhi and other All-India Congress Party leaders have been detained since last year's disturbances have been ruled invalid by a Federal court in New Delhi. London officials, however, thought it "most unlikely" that the Congress Party agitators would be released.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Continued Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 8:03 p. m.; ends Friday at 5:23 a. m.

Dimout begins Friday at 8:03 p. m.; ends Saturday at 5:21 a. m.

Six Governors In Mass Attack Upon Problems

Executives of all the N. E. States ready to tackle pressing issues at the Vermont conference.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's over-all food problems, including shortages and black markets, as well as 1943-44 fuel prospects are scheduled to be thoroughly discussed by the area's six Governors, and various Federal and State officials at a two-day conference opening tonight at Montpelier, Vt.

As the Massachusetts delegation, headed by Governor Saltonstall, entrained for the Vermont capital this noon, Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, one of the party, revealed that he will warn the Governors of a serious milk shortage in New England.

Scheduled for the purpose of developing New England policies for guaranteeing adequate food, fuel, and gasoline, the Governors' Conference will be held in the Senate Chamber of the Vermont State House. It is to be concluded tomorrow noon, by which time, it is anticipated, the six Governors will have adopted policy resolutions on the most pressing problems confronting them.

Wills to Preside

Gov. William Wills of Vermont will preside. The other Chief Executives now heading for Vermont are Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, Sumner Sewall of Maine, Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, and J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island. The last named will propose an investigation of surpluses of gasoline which, he insists, exist in Tennessee and Pennsylvania, and of idle tank cars he states are in Texas.

Commissioner Webster, who will participate in the "farm labor and distribution" discussion at the conference tomorrow, said as he left Boston:

"Inadequate prices and the loss of farm labor are creating an absolute shortage of milk in New England. While production is declining, the demand for fluid milk has increased sharply for three reasons: (a) an influx of population to industrial centers and military camps; (b) increase in per capita consumption as the result of high levels of pay rolls and employment; and (c) with the rationing of meat, butter and cheese, milk is the only source of animal protein of which the consumption is still unrestricted."

After pointing out that total milk production for the Boston market in January was the lowest for the month since 1939, Mr. Webster asserted:

Milk Crisis

"The milk crisis will break first in New England and on the Pacific Coast. The problem, however, is nation-wide."

The Commissioner added:

"In the last two years hog prices at the farm have advanced about

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Nazi Counterattacks Slow British; Germans Mass for New Drive on Soviet; Killing of Fliers by Japanese Rouses U.S.

President calls it cold-blooded murder for which those responsible must suffer.

Axis barbarism—bared in the execution of some of the American fliers captured in the Doolittle raid on Japan and in reports that the Nazis were ready to use poison gas against the Russians—has shocked civilized peoples and brought from London and Washington plain and immediate warnings of retaliation and inexorable punishment of those responsible.

Britain countered reports that Germany was ready to use poison gas against the Russians with the extraordinary warning of immediate use of gas against military objectives in Germany.

President Roosevelt, condemning Tokyo's acts of horror, promised stern justice for those responsible for such inhumane acts. Gen. Henry H. Arnold pledged the Army Air Forces to the utter destruction of Japan's war lords.

To Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, whose China has for years endured Japan's calculated cruelty, these new offenses only pointed up the vital need of unconditional surrender of both ends of the Axis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22 — America's burning indignation over Japanese execution of Doolittle airmen and implied threats to execute other airmen was being channeled today into a mightier war effort.

The declaration of President Roosevelt that the deed "will make the American people more determined than ever to blot out the shameless militarism of Japan" was finding echo up and down the Government.

No greater unanimity of sentiment has been seen here since Pearl Harbor.

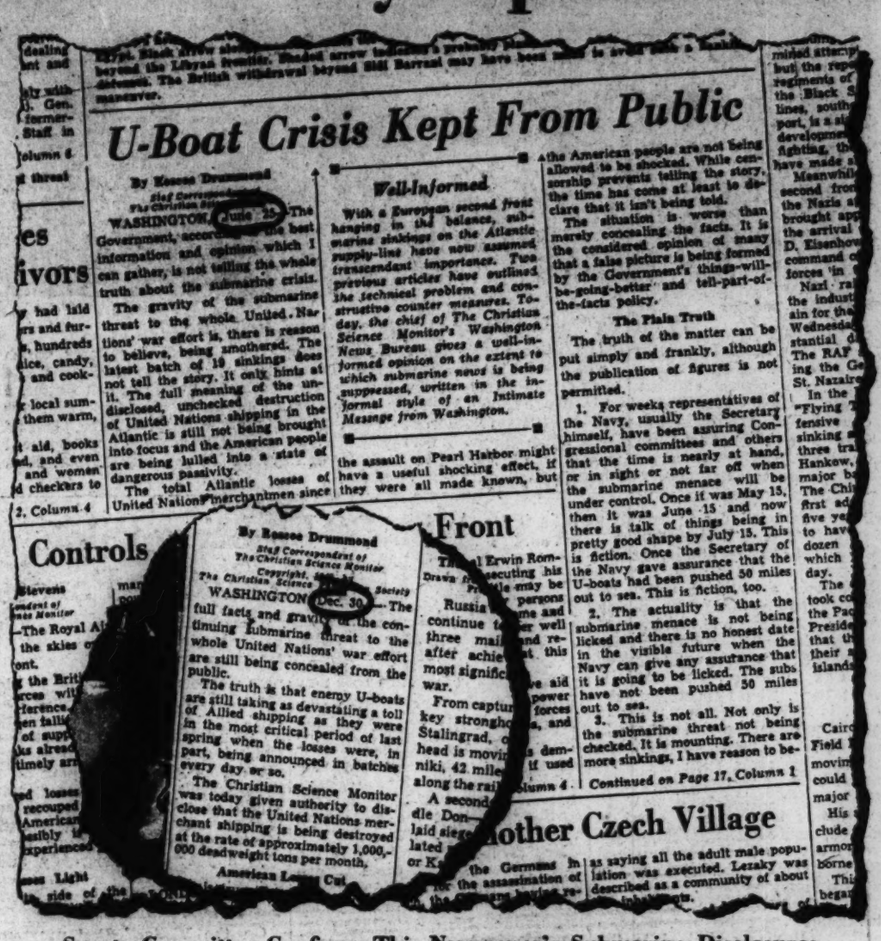
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, urged dollars to buy bonds "to end that kind of atrocity as quickly as possible."

Undersecretary of War Patterson declared:

"We shall have our reprisals, but they will be directed against officials of the Japanese Government who instigated these crimes."

The State Department grimly warned of retribution, and against

Continued on Page 10, Column 6



U-Boat Crisis Kept From Public

By Kenneth Dreummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25— The Government, according to the best information and opinion which I can gather, is not telling the whole truth about the submarine crisis.

The gravity of the submarine threat to the whole United Nations' war effort is, there is reason to believe, being smothered. The latest batch of 19 sinkings does not tell the story. It only hints at it. The full meaning of the undisclosed, unchecked destruction of United Nations shipping in the Atlantic is still not being brought into focus and the American people are being lulled into a state of dangerous passivity.

The total Atlantic losses of United Nations merchantmen since

Well-Informed

With a European second front hanging in the balance, submarine sinkings on the Atlantic supply-line have now assumed paramount importance. Two previous articles have outlined the technical problem and constructive counter measures. Today, the chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington News Bureau gives a well-informed opinion on the extent to which submarine news is being suppressed, written in the informal style of an Intimate Message from Washington.

the assault on Pearl Harbor might have a useful shocking effect. If they were all made known, but the American people are not being allowed to be shocked. While censorship prevents telling the story, the time has come at least to declare that it isn't being told.

The situation is worse than merely concealing the facts. It is the considered opinion of many that a false picture is being formed by the Government's things-will-be-going-better and tell-part-of-the-facts policy.

The Plain Truth

The truth of the matter can be put simply and frankly, although the publication of figures is not permitted.

1. For weeks representatives of the Navy, usually the Secretary himself, have been assuring Congressional committees and others that the time is nearly at hand, or in sight or not far off when the submarine menace will be under control. Once it was May 15, then it was June 15 and now there is talk of things being in pretty good shape by July 15. This is fiction. Once the Secretary of the Navy gave assurance that the U-boats had been pushed 50 miles out to sea. This is fiction, too.

2. The actuality is that the submarine menace is not being licked and there is no honest date in the visible future when the Navy can give any assurance that it is going to be licked. The subs have not been pushed 50 miles out to sea.

3. This is not all. Not only is the submarine threat not being checked. It is mounting. There are more sinkings, I have reason to be-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Controls ... **Front** ... **Another Czech Village**

By Kenneth Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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WASHINGTON, Dec. 30— The full facts and gravity of the continuing submarine threat to the whole United Nations' war effort are still being concealed from the public.

The truth is that enemy U-boats are still taking as devastating a toll of Allied shipping as they were in the most critical period of last spring when the losses were, in part, being announced in batches every day or so.

The Christian Science Monitor was today given authority to disclose that the United Nations merchant shipping is being destroyed at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 deadweight tons per month.

American Losses Cut

Russia ... three mai... after achie... most signific... war.

From captur... key stronghold... Stalingrad, ... head is movi... niki, 42 miles ... along the rai...

A second ... die Don... laid sieg... lated ... or K...

... the Germans in ... the assassination of ... as saying all the adult male population was executed. Lezaky was described as a community of about

Continued on Page 17, Column 4

Senate Committee Confirms This Newspaper's Submarine Disclosures of Last June and December

The gravity of the submarine crisis as reported in The Christian Science Monitor of June 25, 1942, and the actual figure of 1,000,000 deadweight tons per month of American ships lost, as published on Dec. 30, 1942, are confirmed by the Truman Committee report today. The Committee also charged that the Navy Department had been lax and dilatory in developing escort vessels, thereby repeating the earlier Monitor statements, and criticized the Navy's "hush-hush" policy of obscuring the facts which was reported in the Monitor stories reproduced above. Secretary Knox made a technical denial of the Dec. 30 dispatch at the time, presumably because he felt the facts should not yet be told.

Senate Group Hits Hushing Of Sub Threat

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Declaring that the United States Navy has done a "magnificent job" in building up its war fleet and that the cargo-ship-production program has been "a tremendous success," the Truman Committee reported to the Senate, nevertheless, that the German submarines sank 12,000,000 tons of United Nations shipping last year, or more than all the merchant tonnage built by the United States and Great Britain combined.

The Committee likewise declared that the Navy had been "slow to realize" the extent of the U-boat menace, and it decried the "hush-hush" policy which has given credence to even more exaggerated German propaganda claims. The Truman Committee urged the Navy to be "less conventional in its thinking" and to "spend less time propounding explanations as to why unfortunate situations have occurred."

The findings of the special Committee Investigating War Production substantiate to the full the exclusive, copyright story, written by Roscoe Drummond, Chief of

Continued on Page 15, Column 4

German-Chasing 8th Army Up Against New Terrain

By R. Mailliard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in North Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, April 22— After a lull of a week, Battle for Tunisia has now been resumed in circumstances that lead to expectation of United Nations advances in terms of yards, not miles.

After two days, the British Eighth Army's double thrust which carried desert veterans into the craggy country north of captured Enfidaville was measured as a gain of 3,000 yards. It shifted the main scene of combat to the lower slopes of Djebel Garci, rising more than 1,000 feet on the southern side of the Enfidaville-Pont du Fahs road.

This is about seven miles west of Enfidaville and is valued as a military objective because it is an important railroad and highway junction near the coast and an air base the Germans have been using for past operations in the Central Tunisian sector.

It should be appreciated, however, that Enfidaville is not within the main Axis lines of defense against which advanced elements of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces are now beginning to hammer. The Eighth Army progressed about seven miles a day, on an average, during its advance from El Hamma to positions north of Sousse but now this highly specialized army is on terrain totally different from any it has fought on before.

This terrain is admirably suited for defense and there is no reason to doubt that the Axis in past months has worked hard to exploit

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Conference of Presidents Tightens U. S.-Mexican Ties

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor and one of nine newspapermen covering President Roosevelt's trip to Mexico and his tour of military centers

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, April 22—The unprecedented 24-hour conference between President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho is more than a gesture and yet not a complete solution of major Mexican-American problems.

This is the candid appraisal which emerges today in the wake of the surprise meeting of the two Chiefs of State on the soil of both countries.

It is an appraisal which is shared by realistic observers close to officials of both Governments and it is evident that the discussions, which occupied the better part of two days, are significant more for what they herald than for what they achieved.

From the standpoint of the immediate conduct of the war, the meeting will bring positive and constructive results. That is agreed. They are already in sight.

Future Goal Set

From the standpoint of long-range economic, financial, and political relationship, easy solutions still are not available. While the symbolic cordiality of Presidents Roosevelt and Avila Camacho greatly improves the atmosphere and augurs well for the future, it does not provide any automatic solution to complex issues which remain to be adjusted.

Before he left the naval air training center here yesterday President Roosevelt characterized his conversations with President Avila Camacho at Monterrey, Mexico, and at Corpus Christi as a "great American historic meeting."

It was all of that, carried off with dramatic effectiveness, and it only remains to be added that even the new sturdy plant of Mexican-American good will needs continuous and increasing cultivation.

Immediate benefits to both the United States and Mexico are expected to be forthcoming. These would include:

1. A fuller and more active participation of Mexico in the war. The heart and instincts of the Mexican people and the Mexican

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Cutting Russian Supply Line Believed Aim of Nazi Tactics

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two weathervanes in the war wind point towards an early renewal of heavy fighting on the Russian front.

The little German offensive in the Caucasus bridgehead has been building up steam for about two weeks and is beginning to exert real pressure on the front near Novorissisk.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's stern warning to the Germans that poison gas will be rained on all parts of Germany if they use it against Russia is based on good reason to believe that gas is a weapon they intend to use in a violent attempt to do successfully this summer what they failed to do last year.

It is, of course, too early to guess accurately where the blow will be aimed this time. The fact that the first signs of activity are on the extreme southern tip of the long front proves nothing in itself. The Caucasus area is drying out now, whereas the central and northern fronts are still mud-bound.

Balkans on Flank

However, the best available information about German troop movements would indicate a process of gradual shifting of forces from the northern and central fronts to the Ukraine. That would point to a resumption of the drive into the Caucasus, as would also the signs of increased German concern about the Balkans. The Balkans lie on the flank of any major German armies in Southern Russia. An Allied landing in the Balkans would be dangerous to the security of German armies heavily involved in the Ukraine and the Caucasus.

The same basic reasons which attracted the German armies to the Caucasus last summer apply even more powerfully today. The nearer Russia approaches the limit of its materiel reserves the more vital does the Caucasus supply line become. Germany moves there for oil for its own needs, but even more to cut off the Russian armies from oil, and more than that even, to cut those same Russian armies off from American supplies.

There are two main American supply routes to Russia. The convoy route to Murmansk and the rail route over Persia. The northern route is important to Russia, but not so important relatively this year as it was last year, because in the interim the facilities for moving supplies from Persia have been improved enormously. New docks have been built, the railroad has been extended and made capable of carrying more traffic, and American locomotives and cars have arrived to carry the freight. The tonnage capacity of that line has gone far upwards. With longer summer days, the

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Falla Gives His Paw

Associated Press

President's Pet 'Shakes' With Cadet

Three Army aviation Cadets in training at Maxwell Field meet Falla, President Roosevelt's dog who accompanied his chief on a tour of inspection of Southeastern war establishments. Falla gravely shakes hands with Cadet Herbert E. Schopka (left) as Walter B. Hawkins (center) and J. C. Davidson look on.

Tunisian battle grows in intensity — Allied attack on Europe is expected soon.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The ground war in Tunisia has entered an unprecedented stage of ferocity. Losses are becoming extremely heavy on both sides.

Determined German counterattacks and defenses of great strength and depth have slowed appreciably the two-pronged Allied offensive after the British Eighth Army's initial piercing of the Axis line in the Enfidaville area. Allied forces, however, have not been halted. Further gains are reported both by General Montgomery's men and by the British First Army.

The Eighth Army has made a two-mile advance in the Djebel Garci region, 10 miles inland from the coast, and has driven five miles northwest of Enfidaville to encircle the mountain fortress of Takrouna.

German counterattacks have been strongest in the west, where the First Army is inching its way through terrain not quite so rugged as that faced by the Allied right wing. At one point General Anderson's men found themselves under a night attack by 60 to 80 tanks and at least five infantry battalions. But the British destroyed 27 of the tanks, took 500 prisoners, and beat off the assault.

Bad flying weather seems to be hampering aerial operations somewhat, but Undersecretary of War Patterson says Allied airmen are destroying at least 50 per cent of the Axis's sea and air supply craft.

News from Russia provides further evidence that Hitler plans to gamble on the ability of his Tunisian armies to make the Allied advance so slow and so costly that there will be no major invasion of Europe until late summer or fall.

In spite of stonewall Russian resistance, Germans are moving great quantities of fresh troops and airplanes into the Kuban sector of the Caucasus. All signs point to the early beginning of a third desperate attempt to crush Russian resistance. Diplomatic circles in Switzerland say the Nazi dictator is seeking to build a striking force of 5,000,000 for this purpose. And the poison gas, which the British hear has been moving eastward may be intended for use in this drive.

Hitler apparently believes the success or failure of this audacious plan will depend chiefly upon the speed of the Allied advance in Tunisia. But is an Allied invasion of Europe necessarily contingent upon the conclusion of the Tunisian campaign?

There is a growing belief among some observers that the United Nations Command has decided on a smashing spring or summer blow against Europe regardless of what happens in Tunisia. For example, the imposition of new food restrictions in Britain and the acute gasoline shortage in the eastern United States are cited as proof that something is in the wind.

Meanwhile in the air war, the Germans have struck back at Britain with a heavy raid on a Scottish town, RAF bombers from the Middle East have pounded Naples again, and a large force of American Army bombers have damaged Japanese installations on Naru in the Gilbert Islands.

North Africa:

British Beat Back Three Nazi Thrusts

Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced that British infantrymen, tanks, and artillery had beaten back three major thrusts by Axis ground troops seeking to ease pressure upon their Tunisian defense lines, inflicting losses which included destruction of 27

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Women's Activities: Home Service of the Red Cross

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A girl came into the Home Service Department of the Red Cross with her father not long ago. She was in tears. In her hand was a telegram from her soldier fiancé saying his furlough had been canceled. Everything was ready for their wedding, the father explained. Invitations had gone out. The caterer was engaged. And now—the long-promised furlough was postponed. Could the Red Cross do anything about it?

It could. It immediately telegraphed full details of the case to its Field Director in that area, who got in touch with the young man's Commanding Officer. In short order came a wire from the latter saying "Hold everything. It won't be long now. Bridegroom on way."

Not always is there such a happy ending to the cases handled by the Home Service Department, but this one is typical of the liaison work carried on between men at the front and their families back home by this little-publicized division of the Red Cross.

More often the initial query comes from a Commanding Officer (via a Red Cross Field Director), according to Mrs. J. Anton de Haas, one of the enthusiastic volunteer workers in the Boston office. When Jane wires her brother John to come home, mother is ill, the Red Cross in soldier Jones' home town is asked to report on the condition of his mother. While the Jones family might, quite naturally, like to have John home, the Army can't afford to let him go unless the need is really critical.

Gets the Facts

Of course it is not up to the Red Cross to express any opinion on the merits of the cases it handles. It merely gets the facts and relays them to the Commanding Officers who make the decisions regarding emergency furloughs. In regard to these requests for leave on account of illness at home, the Red Cross is required to secure the opinion of the doctor or the hospital.

All this may sound rather routine, just a matter of a few telephone calls and telegrams. Such, however, is far from the complete picture. In the first place, Mrs. de Haas smiled, you would never think there were so many persons without telephones. Then, the wife or parents may have moved since the last address supplied by the Commanding Officer. "But the Red Cross always finds the person," she said. "And hardly ever does it have to say no to a request."

A case she had the other day was of two girls from here who had gone to a midwestern city to meet the sailor brother of one of them and a friend of his. The girls arrived but no sailors. It was a strange city and they didn't know what to do next. The Red Cross here, came to the rescue by locating the boys who were on their way, albeit late and notified the girls they would be there eventually.

Rarely is there a day, according to Mrs. de Haas, when some entirely new problem does not turn up. Like that caused recently by a flier who wanted them to get him a ride from Florida to Michigan in an Army plane. They tried valiantly, but failed.

Pleasantest Job

Sometimes a Commanding Officer will ask the Red Cross to contact a soldier who is A. W. O. L. and try to persuade him to return without the use of military police. The job falls to the Home Service Department. Another occasional request is to check the home conditions of a man eligible for convalescent furlough. The Army does not wish to send him home if conditions there would impede his recovery.

"Our pleasantest job," Mrs. de Haas commented, "is to inform a family its soldier is coming home."

She told of many others, though. A man came in the other day, on leave from a southern camp. He had forgotten how cold Boston could be in April and had brought no overcoat. The Home Service called the Army Base and arranged for him to borrow one until he went back. The Department, she said, is forever loaning money to men who either haven't enough to get home or enough to get back. It also performs such miscellaneous tasks as verifying court settlements, notifying soldiers when they have to appear in court in person, and checking whether divorce decrees have become final for servicemen wishing to marry again in another State.

So heavy has the emergency telegraph work become, that a night shift was organized in the Boston office this winter under the direction of Mrs. Kay Bullard Wilson. Ordinarily busy enough as Executive Secretary to the Harvard Medical Alumnae Association and to the Harvard Dental Alumnae Bulletin, Mrs. Wilson nevertheless finds time to supervise the night and week-end shifts.

She is enthusiastic about her 60 volunteer workers, all of whom, with the exception of two, are either schoolteachers or office workers. "Not a person has dropped out since we started last October," she said.

She believes this is because they find the work so satisfying. Here you know you are giving direct help to individuals, she explained.

Starting with two a night, she now has five persons on duty each shift, and they are kept on the qui vive answering telegrams from field directors all over the world. Two shifts on Saturdays and three on Sundays, plus the 6 to 10 one every night, complete the schedule she supervises. As of last week, she is glad to report, the office now has its own teletypists and switchboard operators for these shifts. They, too, are volunteers.

By a Staff Photographer

Planning Spring Party at International Institute

Members of the International Institute are busy this week with plans for their Spring Party which will be held on April 30 for the benefit of the Building Fund. The program includes games, cards, and a patriotic pageant entitled "We the Builders," written by Mrs. Paraskeve Bucuvalas of Dorchester, a Greek member of the Institute. The group shown is wrapping prizes, all of which are treasured items donated by members. Left to right—Mrs. Plato Spilios, Chairman of Prizes; Mrs. Charles B. Rugg, General Chairman of the Party, and Miss Hilda Rappoli, who is wearing an ancient Roman costume. Colorful costumes like this as well as nationality pastries will be features of next week's gala affair. Mrs. Nina Ouspensky, co-Chairman, will have charge of the refreshments.

N. E. Adds 99 Fighting Pilots To the U. S. Army Air Forces

War Activities in New England

"Hundreds" of Uncle Sam's new fighting pilots, graduated today from 10 schools comprising the Army Air Forces Gulf Coast Training Center, include 99 new second lieutenants from New England, according to an Army announcement which kept the class total a military secret.

Representing every State in the nation, plus France, Canada, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska, Class 43-D is the fourth unleashed against the Axis during 1943 from Aloe, Foster, Brooks, Moore, and Ellington Fields in Texas; the Pampa, Lubbock, Blackland, and Eagle Pass Flying Schools, also in Texas; and the Advanced Flying School at Altus, Okla.

Before getting actual combat assignments, graduates will receive additional instruction at postgraduate schools in types of bombing and fighter planes they'll use later on.

D. S. C. Awarded

The Distinguished Service Cross was presented today to the mother of Charles A. DeCecca of Malden, private, first class, who was killed on Guadalcanal.

Mrs. Mary F. DeCecca received the posthumous award from Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, in his headquarters here.

The citation stated that "Private Decca was an infantry-company aid-man. The terrain was generally rolling, with grassy ridges, and wooded ravines. The enemy installations were close and observation good. In answer to a call for first-aid, Private DeCecca without regard for his own safety went forward under heavy enemy mortar fire and by it was mortally wounded."

Younger Farmers

To expedite technical training of young workers for key positions in agriculture, the Stockbridge School of Agriculture in Massachusetts State College today announced the lowering of the entering age-limit from 17 to 16 years, for the two-year vocational course.

"This will enable most men who are hand-skilled and farm-minded to complete two or three years of their high-school education, and then have two full years of technical preparation in food production and secure draft deferment classification on necessary farms," said Roland H. Verbeck, School Director, in making the announcement.

"Six months of placement training is a required part of the course and is taken between the first and last years, beginning in March," he explained. "This placement training coincides with seasonal demands for farm help."

The College placement service will secure farm positions for all graduates, he promised.

During the past 25 years, the college has presented two-year diplomas to more than 2,000 young men and women who now make contribution to food production as farm owners, managers, herdsmen, fruit and vegetable growers, Mr. Verbeck outlined.

Business Schools

Shorthand, typing, and other commercial subjects will soon be added to essential training courses in the war effort, under a report of the War Emergency Council of Private Business Schools, as announced today by the Fisher School of Boston.

The War Manpower Commission is now completing a study of needs for clerical and secretarial personnel and will recommend that Congress appropriate funds for such training, the report said. The program would be administered by the United States Office of Education and would utilize the equipment and facilities of both public and private business schools.

The nation's 1,800 private business schools stand ready to do their share, as in the first World War, in recruiting and training young people to fill essential clerical and secretarial positions, the report declared, saying that these schools now have more than 11,000 trained staff members as well as necessary facilities and equipment to train 750,000 persons a year in stenography and typing.

Tufts Review

On the Visitors' Day program for Tufts College Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps tomorrow, a plaque will be awarded in memory of Commander William Guy Eaton, killed in action on the U. S. S. Astoria off Savo Island near Guadalcanal last August. The award will be made in the name of the Naval Order of the United States by its Massachusetts Commandery.

Tufts' 167 R. O. T. C. students, who will pass in review and maneuver, are commanded by Capt. Preston B. Haines, who in 1940-41 commanded the Astoria.

Women in Guard?

Members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps under the Office of Civilian Defense may be assigned to duty with the Mssachusetts State Guard to do work similar to the Navy's yeomanettes in the last war, under a proposal being considered by William J. Keville, State Adjutant General.

D. A. R. Chapter Giving Pageant

Episodes from "The Garden Fath," a pageant written by Ethel Hawthorne Tewksbury and Ruth Tewksbury Bjorkman, will be presented by members of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its meeting at the Hotel Vendome next Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Willard F. Richards, head of the dramatic department and Dean of Damon Hall Junior College, Newton, will direct the series of living pictures. They represent famous paintings.

The readers will be Mrs. Walter H. Fracker and Miss Marion L. Decrow. Those taking part in the tableaux are: Mrs. Elmer Bennett, "Song of the Lark"; Mrs. Ralph Beattie, "Madonna of the Lilies"; Mrs. H. Ralph Aubin, "Lilacs"; Mrs. Earl E. Ewert, her daughter Abigail and son Michael, "Indian Episode"; Mrs. Ernest R. Hayward and Mrs. George H. Richardson, "The Southland"; Mrs. Lilias Folger, "The Quaint Herb Lady"; Mrs. James J. Hepburn, "Victory Garden."

Mrs. Nettie Lovering Durgin will be hostess at the tea following the pageant. Mrs. Aubin, Regent, will preside at the business meeting at 1:45.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, 8 p. m.

Raymond Gilbert and associates from the Little Theater will present vocal and instrumental music at the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Friday

Miss Holbrook will speak on Greek Mythology at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Grove Hall, 8 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

Probe of Use Of 'Damage' Fund Sought

A congressional investigation to determine if claims paid by the United States Government on losses in the Philippines and Alaska at the outbreak of the war were paid out of the insurance fund set up last July was called for today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Charging that the Federal Government is discriminating against war insurance policy holders in the United States, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation, urged a probe by Senator Harry F. Byrd's Congressional Committee on Nondefense Expenditures.

"We demand to know," Mr. MacDonald said, "whether the Government, which insists upon us paying another $130,000,000 in premiums this year although no bombings have taken place in the United States, has paid these noninsured losses out of our insurance fund. We have asked the War Damage Corporation for this information and have been told it is none of our business.

"Here we have the intolerable situation of the War Damage Corporation insisting upon another premium payment this year while paying millions on noninsured losses in the Philippines. If these losses have been paid out of the insurance fund—and the reluctance of the corporation to inform us on this point indicates they may have been so paid—then this will constitute one of the most deplorable governmental frauds on our people in history.

"Two months ago the Federation took the initiative in seeking to have the present insurance policies continued another year without payment of an additional premium. We took this step on the ground that the property owner was being brutally squeezed between his real estate and his income taxes."

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "D" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, and canned fish. Along with unused red "A" "B," and "C" stamps they will all be good through April.

April 25—Red "E" stamps will become valid. [Expiration date not set.]

April 30—Last day to use Red A, B, C, and D stamps.

Canned Goods

April 24—May Blue Stamps "G" "H" and "J" will become valid and will be good throughout May.

April 30—Blue stamps "D" "E" and "F" which became valid on March 25 for canned, bottled, frozen, and dried foods, will expire on this date. (April and May Blue stamps both good during "overlap period," April 24 to April 30.)

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

April 25—Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

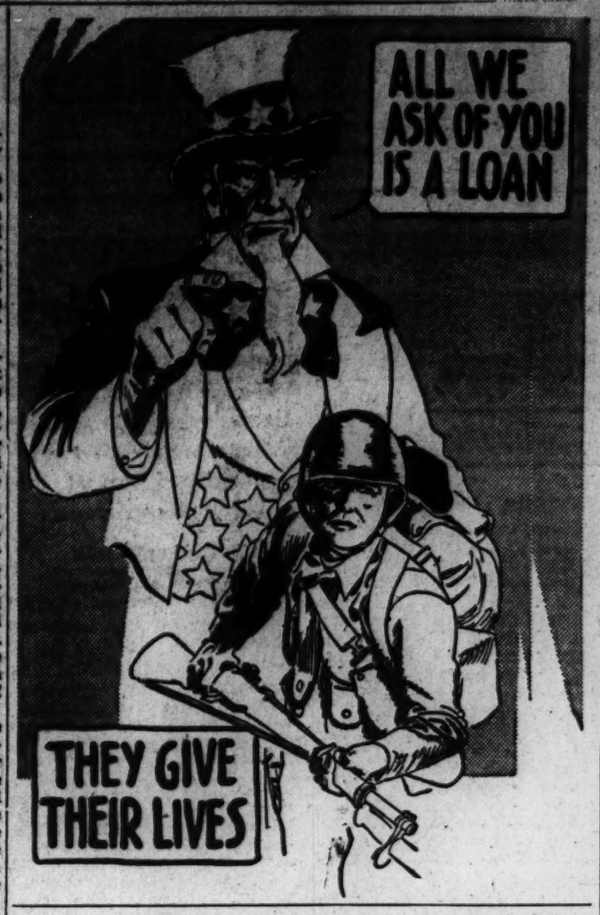
Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until fall for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.



U. S. to Blast Agawam Bridge For 750 Tons of Steel for War

Agawam Bridge near Springfield will be dynamited later this month by U. S. Army engineers and its 750 tons of vitally needed metal sent rolling to the steel mills to be converted into the machinery of war.

This will be the first of several big salvage undertakings under the joint auspices of the special projects branch of the War Production Board and the U. S. Army Engineers to help New England collect 833,000 tons of scrap by June 30.

With a little more than two months to go, New England faces the problem of obtaining almost 60 per cent of the six months quota assigned it. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have about been filling their monthly quotas but weather conditions have so handicapped salvage in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont that those three States are far behind and unless extraordinary efforts are made New England will fail.

The lag comes just at the time when wider scope of the war decrees that the steel mills increase their output and Government officials are beginning to worry over the situation. That is why the special projects branch of WPB has enlisted aid of the U. S. Army Engineers to help industry, the farmers and general public collect scrap iron and steel to fill the imperative needs of the Allies.

Decision to blow up the Agawam bridge was made at a conference yesterday between Amos H. C. Brown, regional chief of special projects, WPB, and the Army engineers. They will confer again this afternoon, after which full details probably will be announced.

The engineers will be called upon to build a temporary wooden bridge to supplant the steel one being sent to war.

4,000,000 Trees To Be Released For State Sale

Trees in Massachusetts State nurseries, sown as an aftermath of the hurricane of 1938, today began to yield dividends as Raymond J. Kenney, Commissioner of Conservation, announced that more than 4,000,000 are to be made available to large users.

Commissioner Kenney's announcement came in the wake of Governor Saltonstall's proclamation of Saturday, April 24, as Arbor Day. Mr. Kenney pointed out that the Governor has urged the planting of trees by school children, farm groups, public officials, and interested individuals.

These State-grown trees are to be sold at a minimum rate of $10 a thousand, with a minimum order of 500 trees permitted, Mr. Kenney said. Now four years old, they are just right for transplanting, he said.

R. I. Pay Rolls at Record

Pay rolls and wages in the industry of Rhode Island ran higher last month than in any previous month on record, according to William L. Connolly, State Director of Labor. Employment, however, declined slightly, due largely to a falling off in cotton. This dropped 19 per cent over March of a year ago, while jewelry employment shrank 29 per cent and silk 16 per cent.

Walter Duranty To Talk on Russia

Foreign correspondent Walter Duranty will speak in the New England Mutual Hall on Tuesday, April 27, at 8:15 p. m., under the auspices of the New England Farm and Garden Association. His topic will be "Russia—First Line Against Hitler."

Proceeds of the lecture will help the Association extend aid to women on the farms and continue scholarship assistance to women students in agriculture. Tickets are on sale at the Farm and Garden Shop, 39 Newbury Street.

Mrs. Harold W. Davie, Chairman, and members of the Duranty Committee, met this afternoon at the Harvard Club to make final arrangements for the special features of the evening's program. The Committee includes: Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, Farm and Garden President; Mrs. W. Emerson Barrett, Mrs. Charles Terry Collehs, Mrs. James D. Colt, Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Mrs. Frank A. Day, Jr., Mrs. H. Bigelow Emerson, Mrs. Morris F. LaCroix, Mrs. James M. Newell, Mrs. Stephen Paine, Mrs. Edwin F. Melvin, Mrs. Ernst M. Parsons, and Mrs. William J. Underwood.

Exchange Is Open Friday To Aid War Loan

To accelerate sales in the Second War Loan, the Boston Stock Exchange announced today that it will remain open tomorrow for the first time in its history. Normal business will not be handled.

Archibald R. Giroux, President of the Exchange, urged brokerage houses which are members of the Exchange, and their sales organizations, "to devote this Good Friday to a strenuous effort to insure the success of the campaign, in terms of total dollars and individual subscriptions."

James J. Minot, local governor of the New York Stock Exchange, the announcement disclosed, joined in the war bond sales effort by urging the co-operation of the Boston houses that are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

El Buys Bonds

A prospective Second War Loan subscriber today could combine patriotism with pleasure if he wished to aid the war effort. All he would have to do is to patronize the trolleys and buses.

The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company has announced that its entire passenger revenue for the period from April 18 to May 1 will be devoted to the purchase of government bonds, as the transportation system's direct contribution to the Second War Loan.

According to the Public Trustees of the road, who announced the forthcoming purchase, revenues during this period may amount to $500,000. The use of such money was believed by the Trustees to be the first contribution of its type by a transportation company in the United States.

Indirectly, transportation revenues were also being used for the Second War Loan as the directors of the Boston Elevated Employees Credit Union announced that they will buy $54,000 in war bonds—$1,000 for each year of the dictator's life, according to Thomas F. Spelman, Credit Union treasurer.

Purchase by Banks

Meanwhile, Massachusetts mutual savings banks announced that they have nearly doubled their bond purchases of the first drive by buying $145,543,000 in Second War Loan bonds, according to the War Finance Committee.

While expressing gratification at the Eastern Massachusetts and mutual savings banks purchases, the War Finance Committee again reiterated its appeal to individuals to purchase bonds. It emphasized that the larger financial institutions cannot carry the entire burden of the Second War Loan, hence private subscriptions must continue to make the drive a success.

In addition to mutual bank purchases, the War Finance Committee also announced that 26 Federal savings and loan associations have purchased $4,860,000 in the Second War Loan, 54 per cent more than their purchases in the first bond campaign.

Boston at Top

Boston mutual savings banks, incidentally, topped the list of purchasers in this group of institutions, bu buying $44,820,000 in the Second War Loan. Metropolitan Boston banks were second with $25,025,000. Worcester area banks were third with purchases of $18,630,000.

Sales of war bonds and stamps in public places, including railroad stations, theaters, restaurants, stores, were doing rather well, the Committee stated, running up weekly totals as high as $25,000. This branch of the selling effort is being directed by Ernest A. Hale, head of the Suffolk War Bond Center, issuing office for the booth-sale bonds.

The women's sales effort is being directed by the Women's War Savings Bond Committee of Boston, under the chairmanship of Mrs. William Brace Pratt. Mrs. Robert W. Lovett is vice-chairman and the committee includes Mrs. N. H. Whitman, Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner, Mrs. Vincent R. Green, Mrs. Louis Curtis, Jr., Mrs. Colin MacDonald, Miss Susan B. Sturgis, Mrs. G. Colket Caner, Mrs. Frederick R. Sheehan, and Mrs. Francis P. Sears.

Bond Concert Seats On Sale From 7:15

For the benefit of those who have been unable to purchase tickets in advance for tonight's War Savings Victory Concert at Sanders Theater, Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff and American Defense, Harvard Group, announce that tickets may be purchased at the theater from 7:15 until the concert begins at 8:15. The purchase of a Bond, or $5 in War Stamps admits the purchaser to a reserved seat.

Nadia Boulanger will direct an ensemble group composed of members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Vera Bryner and Juanita Carter, soloists, will be heard in the vocal parts of the program, which includes Bach, Mozart and Stravinsky, and two special numbers by Lili Boulanger and Harrison Shortall.

Tokyo Newsman to Speak

Principal speaker at Northeastern University's Convocation on Wednesday, April 28, will be Robert Ballaire, Manager of the Tokyo Bureau of the United Press until the war broke out. University officials announced today. Mr. Bellaire will speak on "The Jap Victory Plan" which includes a close-up picture of the economic and political situation in Japan today.

Eastern Star Officer Honored

Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing of West Somerville, Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, who completed 50 years of membership in Highland Chapter, No. 35, of West Somerville, last December, has just been awarded the new 50-year emblem by the Grand Chapter.

The new emblem, authorized at the last annual session of Grand Chapter, has just been made available and more than 100 are expected to be awarded throughout the State this year. The emblem is given to any member of the Order who has had 50 continuous years of membership in the Order in this State.

Mrs. Ella M. Fraser, of Chelmsford, Worthy Grand Matron, presented the pin to Mrs. Cushing at the observance of the Golden Anniversary of Highland Chapter. It was the first of the new emblems to be presented at a Chapter meeting, though two others were recently presented to members at their homes.

Mrs. Cushing served as Worthy Matron of Highland Chapter in 1896, was Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter in 1900-01, and has been Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter since 1910.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Friday morning; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight and Friday morning.

Massachusetts: Continued cool tonight and Friday morning with intermittent light drizzle in extreme southeast portion, ending late tonight except on Cape Cod and Nantucket, where it will end early Friday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:33 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet. Friday, 1:47 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Springfield Man Held

William F. Pepin of Springfield, Mass., is today held in $5,000 bail for further investigation in connection with a case of impersonation of an Army officer and a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent in an attempt to defraud.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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This determined aviation cadet, complete with flying togs, parachute, and flight papers, is one of "hundreds" to graduate today from 10 schools comprising the Army Air Forces Gulf Coast Training Centers, including 99 new second lieutenants from New England. The student pictured above is getting ready to take off from Ellington Field, Texas' famous Twin-Engined Advanced Flying Field, in one of the powerful AT9s.

Meatcutters for 50 Years See Butchering á la OPA

Amid laughter and facetious remarks, which at times approached an uproar of dissatisfaction, about 400 members of the Boston Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers Association last night watched a demonstration of the new standardized cuts for beef which the Office of Price Adminsitration has ordered made effective throughout the country on May 17.

Despite the fact that, unless the regulations are changed, these New England meat men—who have been carving beef after their own style for 50 years—will have to switch over to the cutting practices of the rest of the nation, they loudly protested that the new system makes for large quantites of bone and fat waste.

Under the Chairmanship of Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, which sponsored the meeting, it was emphasized that the meeting had been called not only for the purpose of demonstrating the new cuts, but with the hope of simplifying the "complex" rulings established by the OPA.

"We grant the need for meat rationing," said Mr. McCabe, "but we want a program that is just as simple and as workable as we can get it. That is all we want."

Writer of Rules

While OPA men had not been invited to speak at the meeting, no fewer than 15 state and regional officers, headed by William Purdy, OPA meat distribution specialist from Washington—described as the one "who wrote the regulations"—were on hand to watch the demonstration.

This exhibition took the form of a meat-cutting demonstration by two competent butchers, one from a local packing house, and the other a prominent retailer long familiar with local practices. A 900-pound carcass of choice steer beef was placed on the platform. The butchers, many of whom had to push their way into standing room only, showed keen interest as each of the new cuts was held up for display.

"Who gets the bone?" "Who among the customers has enough points to buy that?" Such were the questions heard above the derisive laughter which swept the room as cut after cut was held up by Mr. McCabe. Sizable chunks of bone and fat were evident in most of the cuts displayed.

Representatives of the OPA pointed out—somewhat futilely, it must be admitted—that the cattle from which the cuts came have not changed under OPA regulations, and that rump steak by any other name will taste as sweet. Announcement that rump steak would be "abolished," they said, had misled customers. It will still be available under the name of sirloin, of which it forms the major portion of the cut.

State Rationing Executive John M. Deeley and State Meat Marketing Officer John J. Doheney were on hand to answer queries—and there were many who clamored to be heard. Both men explained that the rationing program, which was deferred last week until May 17, would mean that so-called New York and Chicago cuts would supplant New England styles of meat cutting, and that new dollars-and-cents ceilings would be established at that time.

Meetings for Housewives

Andrew C. Quale, Regional Chief of the Food Price Section, said that the OPA welcomed the opportunity to explain its program at such meetings, and that it plans meetings for retailers in 15 New England cities, to be followed by meetings for housewives.

It was impossible to write separate regulations for eight different regions, Mr. Quale added, and the changes from traditional cutting practices in each region have been reduced to a minimum.

"We recognize the fact that you can't change over night the cutting habits of men who have cut beef all their lives along certain lines," he said. "We are going to have all sorts of problems. I am not going to wave a flag about the sacrifices of the boys in Guadalcanal and Africa. After all, the adjustments which we have to make are trivial compared to those our boys are making daily."

Mr. Purdy said tha repeated demonstrations of beef putchering had shown market men of the country that they could realize a satisfactory marging of profit under the cutting system established by the OPA.

Among other OPA officials present at the meeting were: Frederic W. Lake, Regional Meat Rationing Officer; Howard E. Gamble, Deputy Regional Investigator; Herman Hankard, State Price Specialist, and Henry Silberman, State Price Officer.

New OPA Cuts Demonstrated for Meatmen

By a Staff Photographer

Waste Charged as Beef Is Carved

Several hundred Greater Boston butchers, members of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange—and not a few officials of the Office of Price Administration—attended an exhibition in the Exchange Auditorium last night, where competent experts cut up a 900-pound carcass of choice steer beef in conformance to new OPA standardized cuts, which will go into country-wide effect on May 17, along with new uniform ceiling prices. Upper picture shows part of the standing-room-only crowd watching the demonstration. George Orman, Secretary of the Boston Retail Grocers Association, stands at the extreme right. Lower: Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association holds up one of the new sirloin steaks.

Six Governers In Mass Attack Upon Problems

Continued from Page 1

94 per cent. Butter fat at the farm has advanced about 60 per cent. The average of fluid milk prices in a hundred cities as reported by the U. S. D. A. rose 33 per cent. All this means that hogs and beer are now more profitable than butter fat in the Middle West. As for prices of fluid milk, they have advanced in the last four years only about one-third as much as prices of pork and dairy products. Dairy farmers in New England must compete with midwestern producers of hogs and beef for available feed supplies."

Regarding the farm labor problem, the Commissioner stated:

"While the national dairy picture shows competition with pork and beef, New England dairy farmers must compete with industry for farm labor. This does not mean the casual labor of school children and townspeople for week ends or holiday periods. Dairy farmers require help morning and night 365 days in the year.

"Farm wages in New England have practically doubled in the last two years. Still, the gap is so wide between farm wages and industrial wages that New England farmers can no longer compete for the labor required to maintain production. Apart from the limited fact of draft deferment, the Federal government has as yet made little impression in coping with the farm labor problem. The result is a growing food shortage, the scope and extent of which the public is just beginning to realize. McNutt has said that farmers could get more help if they would pay higher wages. The President also has ordered a 48 hour week for industrial workers with eight hours at overtime rates of pay. This increases the already heavy differential in favor of the factory worker. Unlike an increase in milk prices, this is not called 'nflation' in Washington."

Federal Officials

Regional Federal officials on rationing, war production, fuel and food will be at the conference to lay before the Governors latest Federal information on New England's problems. Heading the Federal forces at the conference will be Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Director; Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board; John H. Sullivan, Deputy regional Administrator of the Federal Food Distribution Administration; Oscar F. Ostby, Regional Director of the Solid Fuels Division, Petroleum Administration for War, and G. R. Torborg, Regional Director of the Liquid Fuels Division, P. A. W.

Accompanying Governor Saltonstall are Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, concerned with both food and oil problems; Mr. Webster, and other state officials. Other Governors are also bringing along their respective State experts.

Tonight the program calls for discussion of an interterritorial class freight rate investigation, the general rationing picture, fuel for next year, production problems, and price problems. Tomorrow morning farm labor and distribution will be considered, after which the Governors will go into executive session to draft resolutions.

Co-operative Bankers Told 'Miracle House' Is a Fantasy

Revolutionary changes are coming in "tomorrow's house," but Co-operative Bank officials of Massachusetts, in their annual spring conference, at the Hotel Statler last night, were warned that much of the current talk about "miracle homes" can be discounted as sheer fantasy.

More than 400 members of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League were called upon by Past President of the League James H. Kennedy to "let the nation's leaders shape national and international political policies, but this housing business is definitely down our alley."

James E. Gheen, economist, speaking at the dinner of the League in the evening, tried to tell the bankers "where we are going" but ended with one of his customary witticisms by saying that their guess was as good as his.

Three other speakers, E. W. Smith of the Johns-Manville Corporation, Prof. Walter C. Voss of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and W. Warren Rausch, President of the Holt-Fairchild Company, makers of prefabricated homes, also predicted great things for the "home of tomorrow" but cautioned against "over-selling the product before wartime tests on new materials and methods have been completed."

Mr. Smith and Professor Voss called for private enterprise to seize the initiative from a benevolent government to get into the housing business before it is absorbed by "the bureaucrats."

"We can be sure that if we don't build the houses, the Federal Government will," declared Professor Voss. "And if we are going to do it, there must be greater co-ordination within the building industry." He didn't advocate a Detroit of housing, since he felt that local business should be maintained as part of the processes of democracy.

W. D. C. Training Course

The Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps will start an eight-week training course for volunteers next Monday night in Ford Hall as a part of a State-wide campaign for new recruits, it was announced today. Instruction will be given three nights a week in the motor transport, canteen, mobile casualty and communications services. Women between the ages of 18 and 60 are eligible for duty.

'Not Guilty' Pleas Made In Lottery Cases

Defendants in the number-pool lottery cases indicted in Attorney Robert T. Bushnell's drive to clean up gambling in Boston were arraigned today in Superior Criminal Court before Judge James C. Donnelly. Scheduled to go on trial Monday the defendants pleaded not guilty and were held in $1,000 each.

On the new indictment returned last Monday, charging conspiracy to set up and promote a lottery, Harry Portnoy, Edward Hotze, Joseph H. Stepner, George A. Bailey, and Nathan Auberg pleaded not guilty. Samuel Richmond and Michael Rizzo did not appear as they are in the Army and Garbiel Norris and Ralph Wallace will appear later in the day.

Following this arraignment the defendants were then arraigned on the corrected indictments which will follow the conspiracy case for trial and makes fictitious lottery charges.

Domenic Palladino, Joseph Palladino, Louis Hodess, Mr. Hotze, Mr. Portnoy, and Maurice Helman pleaded not guilty and Mr. Wallace is expected to be arraigned later in the day.

Also arraigned today before Judge Donahue on a secret indictment returned last Monday against 12 persons charged with conspiracy to set up a lottery for suits of clothing were Richard Rudzicka and Robert R. Marshak. They pleaded not guilty and were held in $1,000 cash bail.

Assistant Attorney General Frank G. Volpe said that these two defendants were officials of the L. J. Rogers Company, a corporation which used to operate in the Boylston Building. Mr. Volpe charged that by means of this lottery customers would pay $1 a week for 39 weeks for a suit of clothes and then would get a free suit if the number on the card "came out" on the treasury balance. He said the scheme netted about $20,000.

Boston Navy Yard Launches 2 Ships

By the Associated Press

Two trim destroyer escort vessels—named for men killed in action in the Pacific and sponsored by the widow of one and the mother of the other — were launched today at the Boston Navy Yard.

The Wintle and the Dempsey slid down parallel ways one after the other into the water.

The Wintle, named for Lieut. Commander Jack W. Wintle, of Shreveport, La., killed in action in the Pacific Nov. 13, was crristened by his widow, Mrs. Mary Clyde Wintle.

The Dempsey, named for Lieut. Richard J. Dempsey, killed in the Solomon Islands area Aug. 9, was sponsored by Mrs. James A. Dempsey, his mother, of New York City.

The destroyer escorts will join a growing fleet of vessels especially designed for convoy work and the destruction of enemy submarines.

Casualties Show Lowell Man Missing

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Navy announced today 29 casualties in Navy forces, including 4 killed and 25 missing.

This brings to 24,910 the total of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,145 killed, 4,665 wounded and 13,100 missing.

The casualties announced [those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified] include:

Massachusetts

Marchand, Raymond Otis. Missing. Father, Arthur Joseph Marchand, Lowell.

Safe in Africa

Underwood

Miss Gwendolyn T. Barrows

Red Cross workers numbering more than 45 have arrived safely in North Africa, the Red Cross headquarters in Washington has announced. Included in the new contingent were Miss Gwendolyn T. Barrows, of Sharon, Mass., and Rosemary Ames, a former film star. Miss Barrows, who is a staff assistant, is a graduate of Simmons College and the Leland Powers School of the Theater. Since 1934 she has been employed on the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor. She has three brothers in the armed service.

Plumley Seeks N. E. Hearing On Fuel Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—People of New England have been discriminated against by reason of the shortage of last winter's fuel, Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont declared yesterday in the House in connection with the action continuing for 120 days the provisions of the 1937 Bituminous Coal Act prior to a later discussion of the whole coal control machinery.

Under the act the Bituminous Coal Commission is authorized to control the flow of coal, the cost of operation being defrayed by a levy of 1 cent a ton of soft coal mined.

Demanding that New Englanders be allowed an opportunity to be heard on the whole issue, Mr. Plumley strongly recommended the 120-day extension provision, providing the delay and a chance for hearings.

"New England is all-out for national defense, and it is supplying a tremendous amount of vital and necessary materials. It must have coal and oil in order to continue to produce. We will demonstrate these facts, if you do not already know them, if we can only get an opportunity to be heard.

"I reiterate that the policy heretofore pursued is penny-wise and pound-foolish. It does not look toward unity to win the war. This, the Ways and Means Committee in reporting this resolution has unanimously, but belatedly, recognized. House joint resolution 113 should be unanimously adopted.

"My concern is an adequate supply of fuel for New England in order that she may continue to carry on to win the war."

Tribute Paid Draftees

Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly, who is Chairman of Selective Service Board No. 30 of Dorchester, paid tribute recently to 44 draftees from that district and to their parents at early-morning ceremonies before their departure for a training center.

Poultry Goes On New List Of Ceiling Prices

Ceiling prices on poultry were published today by the Regional Office of Price Administration as a guide to wholesalers, retailers, and consumers. The OPA pointed out that the regulation provides a maximum price for all poultry bought live and sold on a dressed-weight basis, including poultry bought live and sold as Kosher-dressed and plucked. This maximum was established by multiplying the net cost per pound by 1.38.

Since there is a specific dollar-and-cent ceiling on live poultry, live wholesale poultry dealers have the following ceilings for retail sales:

Broilers under 2¾ lbs. .39c per lb.
Fryers 2¾ to 3¾ lbs. . . . 41c per lb.
Roasters 3¾s to 5¼ lbs. 45c per lb.
Roasters 5¼ lbs and over . . . . . 43c per lb.
Fowl, 5 lbs. and over . . . 37c per lb.

Poultry sold by the wholesaler selling at retail must be sold on a dressed-weight basis, and not on a live-weight basis.

No retailer may make an extra charge for drawing. Also no price may be quoted by a retailer for poultry on a drawn basis, except where poultry is purchased by the retailer quick-frozen or drawn.

The highest maximum price schedule for retailers who buy poultry dressed and sell it dressed is 41 cents for broilers, 42 cents for fryers, 46 for light roasters, 48 for heavy roasters and 39 for fowl. Poultry bought Kosher-killed and sold Kosher-killed by a retailer have the following maximum prices: 42 cents for broilers, 44 for fryers, 47 for light roasters, 49 for heavy roasters, and 40 for heavy fowl.

Long Hails Probe By Bushnell For Income Tax Frauds

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, said today that his department would co-operate fully with Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell in his investigation of possible income tax frauds.

Commissioner Long said the Attorney General had advised him of his intentions to conduct the tax probe and had shown him the letter in advance which he sent to the Governor asking for special appropriation of $50,000 for the job.

"It is an ideal solution," Mr. Long said. "The Attorney General has information which we do not possess and will conduct the investigation so that the cases will stand up when they reach court."

The Tax Commissioner said that his department had never had an appropriation from the Legislature to provide a sufficient force to look into the fraudulent angle of income tax returns. He said he would give the Attorney General the assistance of his department's best auditors to expedite the work.

Belmont Employees Get Raise in Pay

Pay increases of 5 per cent for all town employees, except police and firemen, were approved by Belmont voters at a special town meeting last night, during which $31,000 was appropriated to meet the increase in pay, which was given because of the rise in the cost of living.

Last March at a regular meeting $54,000 was voted to provide $150 bonuses for the same group of town employees, and an additional $26,000 appropriated to cover a 15 per cent boost, without bonus clauses, for police and firemen. The Board of Selectmen vetoed the latter order.

Extra Snacks for Fishermen Allowed as Regular Rations

Food Problems in New England

Official "O. K." was put on "mug-ups" for New England fishermen by the Office of Price Administration last night, as it ordered local ration boards to see that the men get their full ration's worth of food when putting out to sea.

An OPA troubleshooter from Washington, after a week's survey of galleys in fishing boats at Gloucester and Boston docks, decided that food computations for the fishermen had been in error, because of a misunderstanding over the OPA definitions of "meals" and "servings."

"Mugs-up" — that after-watch snack which is considered as essential by fishermen—will be taken into consideration when their ration status is reconsidered, said John M. Deeley, State Rationing Officer.

When the fishermen filled out their institutional food-consumer forms, many listed the three square meals a day, but forgot the "mug-ups." Now, they will be entitled—as all institutional users—to 80 per cent of the canned goods, 75 per cent of the meat, and 100 per cent of the coffee and sugar they used last December—"mug-ups" included.

Maine Milk Dealers

Approximately 50 Maine milk dealers voted last night to form the Maine Milk Dealess' Association, in an effort to present a "united front" in their dealings with the Office of Price Administration, and to promote better understanding and good will among themselves.

Actual organization of the group will not be completed and officers will not be elected until a temporary committee has drawn up by-laws.

Farm Labor Week

Next week—April 26 to May 2—has been proclaimed as "Farm Labor Week" in Vermont by Gov. William Wills. He appealed to all organizations in his State to supply farmers with seasonal labor for the duration of the war.

A committee, appointed by Governor Wills, met yesterday to plan the recruiting of farm labor. High-school students will be dismissed from school after May 1 to assist in Vermont's farm production program.

Filling of Oil Tanks This Summer Is Assured Users by Administrator

New England users of fuel oil will be given opportunity to fill their storage tanks to capacity this summer, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown told Mayor Tobin in a letter yesterday that "although next year's program is still in the formative stage . . . arrangements will be effected whereby consumers may fill their fuel oil tanks during the summer season."

It is expected, the Administrator added, that registrations will be completed and rations issued by mid-summer.

Meanwhile, New England was promised that if the two pipe lines from Texas to the East Coast now under construction "do not provide enough oil," another such line will be built. At the banquet last evening which terminated the two-day annual convention and war conference of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, Major J. R. Parten, director of transportation for the Petroleum Administration for War, told 500 oil dealers present that this still might not mean ample petroleum for civilian users.

"We have sufficient facilities to meet our demands for next year," he said, "but we can make no promises without the offshore figures of our armed forces."

Wage Violation Charges Heard

Employees of the Interstate Slipper Company, Inc., of Easthampton, Mass., worked overtime on numerous occasions during the busy season between May and November, Alfred Hyatt, of Montreal, executive of the factory, testified today at the trial of Herman Karmiel, President and General Manager of the slipper factory, who resides in Holyoke, before Judge Arthur D. Healey and a jury in Federal Court

The Company is charged with alleged violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act after 1930; with failure to pay the minimum wages; failure to pay overtime, and failure to keep adequate records, in an "information" brought by officials of the Wage and Hour division.

Mr. Hyatt testified that he himself worked more overtime than others, being first to arrive at the factory in the morning and last to leave at night, and that he went all day Saturday on numerous occasions. He testified he was discharged in July in 1941. He was cross-examined by Attorney Frank Garland for Mr. Karmeil and Joseph M. Hargedon, Assistant United States Attorney for the Government.

They're All Marines And 3 of Same Name

Somewhere in the South Pacific the Marine Corps reports a single antiaircraft unit which saw heavy action on Guadalcanal has on its roster three men of the same name: Sergeant James Henry McNamara of Washington, Corporal James Henry McNamara of Pawtucket, R. I., and Private First Class James Henry McNamara of Boston. Chevrons and serial numbers are a great help in that outfit, say Marine officials.

The Sergeant is a combat photographer from Washington. The other two enlisted together in Boston on Dec. 8, 1941, and went through Boot Camp together in South Carolina.

Street Lights Out At First Raid Signal

Street lights as well as house lights are to be extinguished at the first audible air raid signal and are to remain out until the all-clear signal, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, announced last night.

This amendment to blackout rules followed confused interpretation of blackout rules which resulted in a 10-minute cut of the state-wide test Feb. 28.

Charles C. Willoughby

Charles C. Willoughby of Watertown, Mass., Harvard anthropologist, who passed on yesterday, achieved the highest honors in his chosen profession largely without benefit of formal education.

A native of Winchendon, Mass., Mr. Willoughby began as a painter but his interest in natural science led him to the study of anthropology. Frederick W. Putnam, who was then director of Harvard's Peabody Museum, recognized his unusual talent in this field and under Mr. Putnam's guidance Mr. Willoughby in 1899 became a teaching fellow in anthropology and ethnology at Harvard.

Etiquette for Wartime Telephone Usage...
People calling the wrong number
Frequently our lines encumber
If there's any doubt at all...
0123?
1023
Look it up before you call.
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Final Symphony Programs—Theater Prospects—Art Show—Daily Dialer

Brahms Fourth Scheduled, With Shostakovitch Fifth

The sixty-second season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will close with the concerts of Friday afternoon, April 30, and Saturday evening, May 1, in Symphony Hall. Dr. Koussevitzky's final program will include the Symphonic Picture, "From the Apocalypse," by Laidoff, the Fourth Symphony of Brahms, and the Fifth Symphony by Shostakovitch.

Cambridge Concert

The last concert of the Cambridge series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given in Sanders Theater Thursday evening April 29, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. The program will consist of Liadoff's "From the Apocalypse," Arcady Dubensky's Prelude and Fugue, the Prelude to Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina," Rimsky-Korsakoff's Overture "The Russian Easter," and the Fourth Symphony of Brahms.

Ninth Symphony Sunday

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and his Overture, "Leonore," No. 3, will be performed Sunday afternoon in Symphony Hall by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky. The Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor, will assist, and the following quartet of soloists will appear: Zina Lisichkina, soprano, Anna Kaskas, contralto, Kurt Baum, tenor, and Julius Huehn, bass.

Pops Open May 4

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts will open their fifty-eighth season in Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening, May 4. Arthur Fiedler will preside over an orchestra of 90 Symphony players. Refreshments, according to Pops tradition, will be served at the tables which will cover the floor of Symphony Hall. Outstanding novelties are promised for the season to come, together with Pops favorites which have stood the test of time. The Pops will be given each night of the week.

Faculty Concert

The next Tuesday Evening Open House Faculty Concert at the Longy School will be given at 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, on April 27 at 8:30. Margaret Rohde, piano; Wilder Schmalz, oboe; Harold Hansen, clarinet; and Emily Schoettle, viola, will present a program of works by Handel, Fauré, Thompson and Brahms. Seats will be reserved for ticket holders until 8:15, when the public will be admitted without charge.

New Opera Singers

The roster of the San Carlo Opera Company at the Boston Opera House next week includes several singers who have been added to the company since the engagement two months ago. There are two more tenors: Mario Berini, an American whose name was latinized for opera, and who sang with the Gallo company in New York at the Center Theater; and James Gerard, also an American and a former member of the company, who will be heard in the name role in "Lohengrin." Carlo Morelli, of the Metropolitan and Chicago companies, is a new baritone.

Three new sopranos will be heard: Doris Marinelli; Nuncy Garrotto, who will sing the leading roles in "Pagliacci," "La Traviata" and "Faust," and Clemence Groves, who will be the Elsa in "Lohengrin."

Philharmonic Benefit

As an aftermath of their regular season, the members of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will give a popular-priced Russian program Thursday evening, April 29, in Carnegie Hall, with Dmitri Mitropoulos conducting. The entire proceeds will go to the American Red Cross War Fund. The occasion will also be a tribute by the members of the Orchestra to their concertmaster, Mishel Piastro, who will be soloist in Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto. The program will include also Rachmaninoff's Second Symphony and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" Overture.

Cleveland Orchestra

The Cleveland Orchestra, Erich Leinsdorf, conductor, will again have a 28-weeks season next year, opening on Oct. 7 in Severance Hall, Cleveland. The schedule includes 20 pairs of concerts on Thursday and Saturday evenings in Severance Hall and the usual series of Twilight Concerts, Children's Concerts, Popular Concerts in Cleveland Public Auditorium, and the regular tours in the Middle West, Eastern and Southeastern States.

Stradivarius Program

For its final concert in the series illustrating the history of the string quartet, the Stradivarius Quartet next Tuesday evening will play Shostakovitch's Quartet, Op. 49; two movements from Berg's Lyric Suite; Hindemith's Third Quartet, and Martinů's Second Quartet.

Symphony Luncheon

At the Symphony Luncheon of April 30 at the Copley-Plaza, Boris Goldovsky will discuss the final program of the Boston Symphony season.

Award to Lopatnikoff

The prize of $1,000 offered by the Musical Arts Association, which supports the Cleveland Orchestra, for a musical composition in honor of the orchestra's twenty-fifth anniversary season has been awarded to Nikolai Lopatnikoff for his "Opus Sinfonicum." Honorable mention was given to David Holden for his Rhapsody entitled, "Say, Paw." Both works will be performed at concerts of The Cleveland Orchestra next season.

Kindler Reappointed

Dr. Hans Kindler has been reengaged for three years as conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, of Washington, D. C. Kindler founded the orchestra in 1931 and has been its conductor continuously since then. Dr. Kindler accepted the new contract, it is said, with the understanding that during the three-year period the orchestra shall be increased to the size of the Boston, Philadelphia and New York orchestras, of 100 or more men.

Harold Kravitt

As the High Priest in "Aida," which the San Carlo Opera Company will present Monday evening at the Opera House.

On the Stage

The Plymouth Theater, beginning May 3, is expected to house the revival of "Dracula" in which Bela Lugosi will be starred. Frank Jacquet, Wallace Widdecombe, Murray Bennett, and Mary Stevenson are reported for the cast.

A new musical, "Sugar 'n' Spice," is planned by Edward Gould at the Copley, starting May 10. The cast is being assembled.

The Tributary Theater will give three performances of "Twelfth Night," starting on Friday night, April 30, and concluding with a matinee on Sunday, May 2.

Tim Holt

In "Hitler's Children," coming Saturday to the Keith Memorial.

Prints of Old Boston on View

Charles D. Childs is exhibiting at his shop, 171 Newbury Street, a collection of prints of places in Boston. They depict the era between 1830-1860, and were formerly in the notable collection of Bostoniana of Valentine Hollingsworth.

Those devoted to the byways and landmarks of Boston delight in such an exhibition. From it we learn the changes that have come within a century. Happily a few of the landmarks remain, enough to establish a link between the Boston of today and yesterday.

It was a smaller city, then, the streets were cobbled, and the traffic as the pictures reveal consisted of horse-drawn cars and carriages. The downtown section was studded with shops and "exchanges" all of which were well-marked with clearly printed commercial signs. We see the old City Hall, the old warehouse in Dock Square, the old State House, Hanover Street, Faneuil Hall. There are views of the city from the harbor. There are panoramic scenes of the city accentuated with the colonial church spires. There is shown a now famous print of the harbor in 1844, frozen over and a seven-mile channel being cut to accommodate the Brittania.

Most of the prints are lithographs, made by Pendleton. The beauty in execution of many of them is impressive. The draughtsmen knew architecture, and they paid particular respect to architectural design. They often avoided optical naturalism for documentary recording to make very clear all salient details, particularly the imprint upon commercial signs. When it came to maritime architecture, they were equally conscientious, as the engraving of the general view of Boston proves with the well-articulated clipper ships lying at anchor in the harbor.

D. A.

Russell Janney proposes a revival of "The Vagabond King" in New York.

Discussion on Food Outlook Scheduled for Radio Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Can We Feed Ourselves and Our Allies Under Present Price Ceilings?" will be discussed on America's Town Meeting of the Air. Speakers are Richard V. Gilbert, Economic Advisor to the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, and Wheeler McMullan, Editor of the Farm Journal, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, just returned from the North African battlefront where he witnessed the Allies' opening drive and pursuit of Rommel, speaks tonight from Washington, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Lieut. General Sir Thomas A. Blamey, Australian Commander of the Allied Ground Forces in the South Pacific, under General MacArthur, will speak from Australia tonight on March of Time. Lieut. Col. John S. Chennault will give an eyewitness account of the fighting in the Aleutians and a third speaker, J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation Director, will discuss juvenile delinquency, will discuss juvenile delinquency. Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, will discuss submarine warfare, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Thomas C. Clark, Assistant United States Attorney General, in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, makes his first public statement on the future course his Department will follow, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Licia Albanese, soprano, sings Gounod's "Ave Maria" on the Treasure Hour of Song, and "One Kiss" from Romberg's "New Moon." For his solos Francesco Valentino, baritone, sings "Bells of St. Mary" and the Aria from Giordano's "Andrea Chenier." Together they sing Rasbach's "Trees." Alfred Antonini conducts the orchestra, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Music of the New World traces the derivation of much of our Anglo-America Folk Music, heard today mostly in the South and West. Dr. Frank Black conducts the orchestra, with the Mastersingers and Andrew Rowan Summers, folk singer and dulcimer player, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Bing Crosby will be absent from his program for the next two weeks and his brother Bob will substitute for him, also Fibber McGee and Molly who will be making one of their rare guest appearances. The Kraft Choral Society will be heard from Chicago singing "Intermezzo and a Prayer," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Jeanette MacDonald and her husband, Capt. Gene Raymond; Willie Howard and Olyn Landick are guests on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Today's FM Programs

WGTR, Boston (47.6me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—Five of a Kind; music.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LaMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WEIB, Boston (44.8me) and WTBS, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Philadelphia Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr. News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam," Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd; News.
8:30 p. m.—Roane Waring, National Commander, American Legion.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan, News.
10:15 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Tony Pastor's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jack Jenning's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—South American Serenade; Ben Stanley's Orchestra; songs.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, April 23
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Friday, April 23
11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—4:00 p. m.—Hello, Children. GSC, 9.58meg., 31 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 49 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. Brent Wood, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Music for St. George's Day. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:15 p m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.7 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"The Thames in Music." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 2:30, Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John J. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series. 2:30, Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"The Ghost Train," comedy melodrama by Arnold Ridley. Featuring Hal Conklin, Murial Williams, Nat Burns. 8:30. No performance this evening. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Saludos Amigos." 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:25. "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40.

Exeter—"Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:55, 9:30. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 3, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2:50, 6, 9:30. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1, 4:30, 8.

Kenmore—"Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 3, 6:30, 9:40. "Eternally Yours," Loretta Young, David Niven. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Amazing Mrs. Holiday," Deanna Durbin. 9:40, a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:05. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Metropolitan—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Desert Victory." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Modern—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

Old South Newsreel—"Road to Tokio." "Right of Way," "More Worlds to Conquer." "Show Horse Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:35, 10:15. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 9:40 a. m., 1:00, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:40, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15.

Scollay—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"America's Food Crisis," "Air Crew," "Commandos," "Unusual Occupations," "Speaking of Animals and Their Families," "Ben Franklin, Jr.," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Cuba," "Women in Sports," "U. S. Marine Band," cartoons, Carey Wilson Novelette, latest newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05. "I Walked With a Zombie," James Ellison, Frances Dee. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Tremont—"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 9:10 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 10:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:35.

Uptown—"Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:40, 6:08, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:30. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Cyclone Kid," Don Barry.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Madame Spy." Constance Bennett. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Erroll.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Journey for Margaret," Laraine Day, Robert Young. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.
Coolidge Corner: "China Girl," Gene Tierney. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett.

Cleveland Circle: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. 1:30, 7:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Bambi." "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett. 1:50, 7:50.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 2, 5, 8:15.
University: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. 12:10, 4, 8:15. Latest News of the World. 12, 3:50, 7:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Gallant Lady," R. Hobart, S. Black. "The Ape Man," Bela Lugosi.
Codman Square: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bambi." 3:25, 7:05, 9:40. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Erroll. 2:15, 5:55.
Park: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, "Idaho," R. Rogers. 1:45, 7:50.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Quiet Please, Murder," Gale Patrick, George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ice Capades Revue," Richard Denning. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.
Mystic: "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright. 2:05, 7, 10. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 3:25, 8:35.
Orpheum: "Seven Days Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 1:55, 5. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:25, 9:30.
Strand: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 3:15, 8:30. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 1:55, 6:50, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Undercover Agent," Bruce Bennett.
Fellsway: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison.
Fellsway: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "The Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown.

NATICK—Colonial: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Bambi." 1:45, 8. Newsreel.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles. 2.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 2, 5.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Dawn of the Great Divide," Buck Jones. "Crime Smasher."
Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 5.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Gone with the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. 1:45, 7:45.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Allan Jones, G. Jean. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson.
Strand: "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. "Get Hep to Love," Jane Frazee.
Capitol: "Quiet Please, Murder." Gail Patrick, George Sanders. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Clair Regan.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camsee: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Dark Command," Walter Pidgeon. 3:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 2:06, 7:53. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 3:35, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, 2, 5.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Looking Blackout Murderers," John Abbott, Mary McLeod.
Coolidge: "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenberg.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, M. Walker. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. M. Champan. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Marriel Hilliard.

AMUSEMENTS

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Staged by SHEFARD TRAUBE
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Radio Timetable

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W43B W39B

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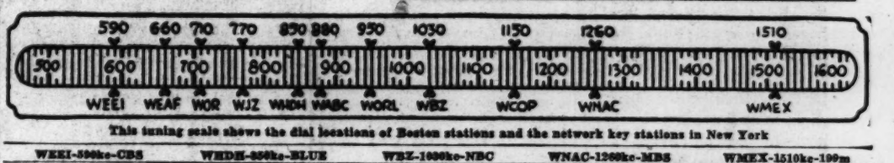

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum" ...	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Boston Braves-Philadelphia baseball game.....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..		Popular Music .....
3:30	What's Data? Post..	Studio Musicale	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-Philadelphia baseball game.....	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book talk	"Right to Happiness"..		"Do You Know?"; quiz.
4:00	Navy "E" Award....	Air Express Music.....	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Boston Braves-Philadelphia baseball game.....	Andy Kirk's Orchestra.
4:15	Navy "E" Award....	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch....		Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
4:30	Family Front	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Philadelphia baseball game.....	Jan Garber's Orchestra.
4:45	Bill Elliot, songs...	Terry O'Toole, songs...	"Young Widder Brown"..		Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs...	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sheelah Carter, comment	Dick Jurgin's Orchestra.
5:15	Date Book; Follies..	Dick Tracy; sketch.....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Highway Patrol"; dr...	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight".....	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates".	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports stories .....
6:15	Hollywood; music ..	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports..	Light Classics; music..
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	Al. Templeton: Fighting	Music; M. Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home: Stars Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James's Or..	Anthony Bruno's Orch...	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra..	R. Salinger, News: Taxes
7:30	"Easy Aces": comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: religious program .....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama..	"You and the War"..

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356 miles	Dayton, O.	St. Louis	14 hours	3 days
356 miles	Norfolk, Va.	Charlotte	12 hours	2½ days
750 miles	Medina, O.	Boston	42 hours	6 days
875 miles	Cincinnati	Boston	60 hours	6-8 days
351 miles	Cleveland	Chicago	14 hours	2-3 days
2,507 miles	Los Angeles	Elyria, O.	8 days	13-16 days
968 miles	St. Louis	Jersey City	60 hours	6-10 days
603 miles	New Britain, Conn.	Detroit	60 hours	5-10 days
838 miles	Boston	Auburn, Ind.	60 hours	3-10 days
358 miles	Detroit	Milwaukee	12 hours	2½ days
504 miles	New Haven	Cleveland	38 hours	3-4 days
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350 miles	Lawrence, Mass.	Philadelphia	12 hours	8-10 days
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It will take clear thinking on the part of local, state, and federal administrators.

But it will be worth it. Because then we will get the extra armaments... the extra guns and planes... the extra food... to deliver the final punch that will end this war—quick.

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AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY EXTRA MILE FREIGHT TRUCKS ROLL BRINGS VICTORY CLOSER

Nazi Counterattacks Slow British

Continued from Page 1

tanks and capture of 500 Germans in the Medjez-el-Bab sector alone.

Fresh British gains on the southern front were declared firmly held.

Between 60 and 80 German tanks and approximately 3,000 infantrymen struck by moonlight April 20 at the positions of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's First Army in the mountainous area of Medjez-el-Bab, itself 35 miles southwest of Tunis.

The assault forces, described at Allied headquarters as some of the best of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's men in Africa, were met by heavy fire. They suffered considerable casualties, and the survivors withdrew at dawn, a communiqué said. Among the 27 wrecked tanks they left behind were two of the 60-ton Mark VI Tigers.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army massed artillery batteries to beat off two counterattacks against its new lines—anchored in the region of Takrouna, five miles northwest of Enfidaville, and in the area of the Djebel Garci, 10 miles inland from the coast—with a heavy loss to the Axis.

"Our positions were generally improved and all gains firmly held," the communiqué said.

General Montgomery's men, who face 10 miles of extremely difficult hill country in their latest push toward Tunis, already have driven through three miles which once had bristled with Nazi defenses.

Observers said the Axis forces were striking with all possible strength in an effort to slow their progress, regardless of the cost in troops and matériel.

Veteran Tank Units Join in Attack

The German Command included units of the Hermann Göring Jaeger Regiment and the Göring Grenadiers in the attack on the First Army and they struck on an eight-mile front. Tank forces which previously had seen action in the battles of Fondouk, Kasserine Pass, and Maknassy were thrown into the fray.

Twenty-seven of these tanks were destroyed and a spokesman said it was believed most of the hulks had been left behind on ground now occupied by the Allies.

The Germans struck westward in territory where hard fighting took place last December. Their objective apparently was to cut the road from Medjez-el-Bab to Goubellat, 10 miles to the southeast, and seize hills west of the road.

A military spokesman said the Nazi forces found the sector so strongly held they could make no headway except by infiltration into low areas between British positions and, realizing the futility of the operation, began pulling out in the first light of the day.

The British, who had not yielded a single important position, maintained contact to clear all the challenged ground by the afternoon of April 21.

American-manned Spitfires frustrated an attempt by Messerschmitt 109s to bomb Allied troops east of Medjez el-Bab. Nazi planes were forced to jettison explosives and two Focke-Wulf 190s, which joined in the subsequent battle, were shot down.

The land action had followed occupation by British First Army troops of "Banana Ridge," a long, curved hill paralleling the road from Medjez-el-Bab to Tunis, against only nominal opposition on April 20.

Both French and United States troops have been carrying out active and penetrating patrols on sectors of the Tunisian front assigned them, it was added.

Flying Operations Slowed by Weather

Relatively bad flying weather restricted aerial operations, but a number of bombing and machine-gunning sweeps were carried out by Allied squadrons over Tunisia, and Malta-based Spitfires knocked down four more Junker-52 transports. Ten enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day by the North African squadrons, while four Allied planes failed to return from all operations.

American and British-manned fighter bombers of the Western Desert Air Force attacked barges in the Gulf of Tunis, and shot down three Axis fighters which attempted to intercept them.

Spitfires shot down two Messerschmitt 109s and probably destroyed another during a dawn sweep across Axis landing fields in the area of Tunis and a Polish combat squadron attached to the British also downed a Messerschmitt. Other air victories of the day were in scattered fights.

Intruder patrols took off from Malta to attack railway trains of Southern Italy and Sicily.

Belatedly, the communiqué reported the destruction of four additional Axis planes on April 20.

The preceding night, a small unit of light coastal forces, patroling the coast near the naval base of Bizerte, encountered a number of German E-boats and attacked. One of the small enemy vessels was hit and an explosion was seen, after which the craft withdrew under a smoke screen. Other enemy ships also were hit before they retired, the communiqué said. Allied forces returned to their base without casualties.

Allied naval forces sank a small enemy supply ship northwest of Sicily, the communiqué said.

The German communiqué, reporting the action in the Medjez-el-Bab sector, said German forces "attacked and achieved their objectives." The communiqué, recorded from the Berlin Radio by the Associated Press, said Allied attacks on the southern front were held by "unshakeable" Axis resistance.

Russia:

Nazi Press Attack In Kuban Valley

Moscow dispatches said the Germans kept up unceasing assaults in the Kuban Valley of the Caucasus, trying with a great weight of men, tanks, and planes to crack Red Army lines from the southern shores of the Sea of Azov to the Black Sea at Novorossisk.

All their efforts failed, although in some instances groups of Axis troops were able to reach the first lines of the Red Army's defenses, only to be cut down by machine-gun, rifle and motar fire, and by Russian bayonets in hand-to-hand fighting, the Soviet Information Bureau's communiqué said.

In one sector, Germans were reported to have lost upwards of 1,700 men in 48 hours.

The German Air Force, meanwhile, was being engaged in some of the most intensive air battles of the campaign as Russian fighter planes met strong attempts to dive-bomb the Red Army's ground troops into submission.

The two-day score of plane destruction in this secton was reported as 93 to 42 in the Russians' favor, and the Red Army's aviation was increaseing the number of its attack on enemy ground troops.

The German High Command said a communiqué broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press that 77 Soviet aircraft were shot down April 21, 20 of them by Finnish fighters, while two Nazi planes were missing. Light German naval forces were said to have sunk three Soviet supply vessels off the Caucasus coast. The land front was described as "generally quiet, with local fighting activity."

Continent:

Naples Attacked By RAF Bombers

Heavy RAF bombers attacked the Italian port of Naples again April 20, scoring hits on docks and in the town area and starting two fires near oil installations, a British Middle East communiqué announced.

Meantime, German bombers attacked a Scottish town, identified by the Berlin Radio as Aberdeen, on April 21 and it was feared that heavy civilian casualties were suffered there, authoritative sources said.

The Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, gave few other details concerning the raid, which the British said was one of the heaviest yet directed against the town.

Several families were reported still buried under debris of smashed tenements. In a suburban housing development several homes were wrecked and many others badly damaged, but most of the residents had reached shelters before bombs were dropped.

Ventura bombers on April 21 followed up the previous night's attacks on Stetin, Rostock, and Berlin by bombing the railway yards at Abbeville, France. One German fighter was destroyed and three Venturas and two British fighters were reported missing.

A Moscow broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, reported that Russian bombers also were out in force on April 21, raiding the German railway center of Tilsit and starting fires visible for nearly 100 miles. Big explosions were observed near munitions dumps, among railroad installations, and around the harbor and airfield, the Moscow broadcast said. It was the fifth attack by long-range Russian bombers on Northeast Germany since April 10.

South Pacific:

10 Japanese Bases Bombed by Allies

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's medium and heavy bombers and long-range fighters attacked enemy holdings April 21 at 10 points on the island perimeter north of Australia, Allied Headquarters in Australia reported.

Set against that, a single Japanese plane took advantage of a full moon to make what the Allied communiqué described as an "inconsequential" raid on Allied positions at Morobe on the north coast of New Guinea.

In only one instance was there an interception by Japanese fighters of Allied raiders. A flying Fortress on armed reconnaissance about 45 miles from Rabaul, New Brtiain, was engaged by four Zeros, one of which was shot down by Fortress gunners. Another B-17 destroyed a Japanese bomber which was caught on the ground at the Gasmata airdrome.

B-17s also started fires at Ubili on the north coast of New Britain and strafed and bombed enemy positions in the Saidor area of New Guinea below Madang.

Hudsons, Billy Mitchells, and Beaufighters saw action in the sector northwest of Australia. Hudsons and Beaufighters, both manned by Australians, attacked the building area, fuel dumps, and the plane base at Dobo in the Aroe Islands.

Large fires were set by the Billy Mitchells at Laga, 10 miles east of Baucau on the north coast of Timor.

Airdromes at Timika and Kaimana on Netherlands New Guinea were attacked by formations of Hudsons and Billy Mitchells.

In Burma:

U. S. Bombers Strike Japanese Rail Line

A delayed dispatch from India says the largest number of United States medium bombers ever concentrated on a single target, in Burma struck fierce blows at heavy Japanese rail traffic in and near Mandalay on April 15.

One formation scored 36 direct hits on yards at Ywataung Junction 10 miles southwest of Mandalay. Numerous freight cars and much trackage were destroyed, large oil fires were started, and supply dumps in the area blown up.

Ywataung is on the important railroad running from Mandalay to Shwebo and Myitkyina in Northern Burma where the Japanese have been strengthening their forces.

The Japanese seem to be in a hurry to lay in supplies before the monsoons start about May 25. Several boats—some large—were seen on the Irrawaddy River near Mandalay.

Low-flying British Hurricane fighters started fires in various parts of the Arakan battle area of Burma April 21, inflicted casualties on Japanese troops, and destroyed at least two wooden bridges, a British communiqué issued in New Delhi said.

The Berlin Radio in a broadcast Bangkok dispatch said three enemy planes dropped six bombs near the Thai Capital.

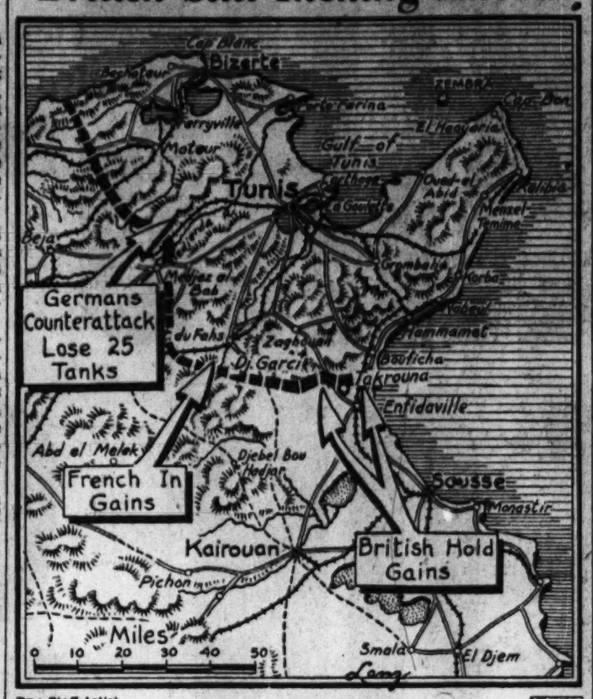
British Conservation Avoided Coal Ration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Rationing of coal was not needed in the United Kingdom during the past winter, due to conservation, increased production, and a mild winter, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Co-operation of consumers and producers can narrow the disparity between production and consumption, which in June, 1942, was estimated at a yearly rate of 11,000,000 tons, the Minister of Fuel and Power has stated.

British Still Inching Ahead



By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Tunisia

Positions of attacking Allied armies as climactic offensive in Tunisia slows down to the painful process of inching through bristling Axis mountain defenses. Information received since the above map was drawn puts enemy tank losses at 27 instead of 25.

8 Japanese Ships Sunk by U. S. Sub

By the Associated Press

Pearl Harbor, April 22

The submarine Wahoo has returned from its second adventure in enemy waters with another eight ships sunk for a total of 13 in two successive patrols.

Naval officials said the eight bagged in the second patrol was a record number for a single patrol, but Lieut. Commander Dudley W. Morton, skipper of the Wahoo, described the exploit as "just cut-and-dried sinking of ships."

"It was just sight, track, shoot, and sink," said the Miami, Fla., officer.

Canada Gears Food Plans to Aid Allies

Food for Freedom
Fifteenth Article in a Series

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 22—Rationing of butter and the imminent start of meat rationing in this food-rich country drive home to Canadians that they are entering a new phase in their contribution to the war effort—the phase of intensive food supply even when this means tightening belts in Canada itself.

Meat rationing here is needed in part to meet the United States' requirements of Canadian meat. Canada is endeavoring to fulfill its quarterly quota of 52,000 head of cattle in the American market, although it could easily use this meat at home. The fact that American meat prices are higher than those fixed by the Canadian ceiling has caused great administrative difficulties here, since the Canadian farmer demands the American price when he finds the American importer eager to buy.

The Government was forced to break its ceiling for the first time in any serious way to meet these demands and to pay the Canadian farmer a part of the extra profit he could make by shipping across the border.

As the Government's policy is never to forecast rationing, it is not clear yet what other products besides meat will come under the rationing scheme this year. But certainly there will be a shortage in some lines.

Outlook for Wheat

The only remaining surplus is in wheat and even there, contrary to all expectations, experts foresee a heavy reduction in supplies. The wheat carry-over as of July 1 next is estimated at 672,000,000 bushels and should be down to 620,000,000 bushels a year later, under normal conditions of consumption.

Gordon Ross, one of the chief authorities on agriculture in the Canadian Parliament, declared recently that "the entire grain surplus will have been used up by 1944 and we shall be eating heavily into the carryover. . . . In less than two years we shall land up without sufficient food in North America."

His calculation was based on the assumption that the production of live stock would require enormous quantities of grain during the next two years.

Mr. Ross' proposal for meeting this situation caused keen interest in Parliament. "I suggest," he said, "that the Governments of Canada and the United States get together and arrange to set prices for farm products; that each should accept financial responsibility commensurate with its ability and supply our allies with needed foodstuffs, at the same time pooling our supplies on this continent, with equal rations on both sides of the border and the elimination of the border altogether as far as foodstuffs are concerned."

When Peace Comes

Canada and the United States are evidently moving in this direction. Men such as Mr. Ross, with a large investment of money and labor in farming wonder whether this wartime integration can be carried into the peace.

They wonder also what system of marketing Canada will follow after the war. At present the Federal Government is controlling virtually the whole marketing of the farm industry. It is paying bonuses to farmers to produce other crops instead of wheat. It has bonused cheese producers and milk producers from time to time. It has fixed all farm prices. By agreement with agriculture it has fixed the nation's crop program.

The Government has been able to do these things under its special war powers, which will cease with the coming of peace. Then, unless new arrangements are made, marketing will be controlled by the provinces. Some of them enforce marketing laws now but these statutes are dominated in actual operation by the over-riding powers of the national government.

This year the Canadian farmer will be expected to produce more food than ever before. But the wartime revolution in Canadian agriculture is not confined to quantity of production. It involves drastic changes in types of production, and these changes are part of a North American plan, negotiated by the Governments of Canada and the United States.

Need for Vegetable Oils

When the Japanese took the Pacific areas which produce vegetable oils, they upset the entire agricultural economy of Canada. Because of its climate, Canada cannot produce all the vegetable oils it requires. The United States can produce these oils through such crops as soya beans. And the United States needs more feed grains than it can produce itself.

The logic of these facts was translated into action by the 1943 program, which was easily arranged between two friendly governments. Basically, this program provides that the United States shall produce vegetable oils for Canada while Canada provides feed grains to the United States. It is on this assumption that Canada has allocated its farm acreage this year. For the farmer this means extraordinary changes.

The wheat farmer of Canada, who used to operate the nation's largest industry and one of the great exporting industries of the world, has been asked to cut down his acreage. This year he will plant only 17,696,000 acres to wheat, the Government estimates, as against 21,586,000 acres last year, a reduction of 18 per cent. But since the war began Canada has taken about 10,000,000 acres of wheat, because its huge wheat surpluses are almost too large to be held in available elevators.

Coarse Grain Increase

Instead of wheat, the Canadian farmer is expected to plant coarse grains which can be fed to livestock. Thus, the acreage of oats may rise this year to 15,387,000, against 13,782,000 last year, an increase of 12 per cent. Barley acreage is seen as 7,758,000, against last year's 6,973,000, an increase of 11 per cent.

With this extra feed it would be possible to produce 8,000,000 hogs, against 6,250,000 last year, an increase of 28 per cent. Cattle marketings should rise from 1,111,000 to 1,220,000, or 9 per cent. Milk is planned to increase from 17,487,000 pounds to 18,500,000 pounds, or 6 per cent; butter from 281,000,000 pounds to 322,000,000 pounds, or 15 per cent.

This is the blueprint, but it is a blueprint only. Weather will decide largely whether the Government's objectives can be reached. There is another question mark for the farmer. Can he get labor to do the job? He has lost approximately 300,000 hired men to the armed forces and to war industries. In a country of Canada's size this is a grave blow to agriculture.

Farm Labor Program

At the moment, the Government is devising a farm labor plan which includes the use of women, high school students, conscientious objectors, Japanese who were removed from defense areas, and some war prisoners. Essential farm hands are given deferment under the Army draft. Some soldiers will be given leave at sowing and harvest time. But even with these measures the farmer looks forward to this year as the most difficult on record, although his cash income will undoubtedly be larger than ever.

Canada does not need all this food, of course. It has always been a heavy exporter of many farm products, including cereals, meats, cheese and fruit. This year its obligation is to produce coarse grains for the United States and to continue the present steady flow of these vital foodstuffs across the border. Canada will also supply as a gift a large part of Great Britain's food requirements, most of its wheat and bacon (about 675,000,000 pounds), approximately 63,000,000 dozens of eggs, 125,000,000 pounds of cheese, and other minor products.

Hoover Hits Secrecy For Food Parleys

By the Associated Press

New York, April 22

Former President Hoover, in a statement April 21, said that "there can be no real justification for secrecy" at the United Nations Food Conference, scheduled to open at Hot Springs, Va., May 18.

"There are no secrets about the food situation in any country in the world," he said. "We are able to keep perfectly well informed as to the food situation in the Axis and occupied countries from their newspapers and other information.

"They have only to read the American newspapers or Government reports to know exactly what our food situation is, and there are many positive reasons for free information.

"No agreed policies of joint action can be carried out without co-operation of the people and thus disclosure to them."

Chief Justice of India Rules 8,000 Men Are Held Illegally

NEW DELHI, April 22 (AP)—A federal court ruled invalid today a section of the Defense of India Regulations under which some 8,000 prisoners, including leaders of the Congress (Nationalist) Party, were detained in connection with last year's disturbances.

In delivering the judgment, Sir Maurice Gwyder, Chief Justice of India, said "our decisions may be the cause of inconvenience and possibly embarrassment, even though temporary, to the executive authority."

He expressed his regret, but added the hope that extraordinary wartime powers would be more precisely defined in the future to protect the King's subjects against illegal arrest.

Mohandas K. Gandhi and other All-India Congress Party leaders have been detained caused widespread speculation in Britain today, but informed quarters said that the release of Gandhi and the others was "most unlikely."

The India Office initiated inquiries in New Delhi to determine the exact effect of the Court's ruling.

It was not regarded likely that Congress Party agitators would be turned loose to resume their campaign, if it could be avoided, because of the grave view which both the British and the Indian Governments took of Gandhi's campaign at a time when Japanese invasion threatened India.

London Is Disturbed

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—Invalidation of a section of the India Defense regulations under which

Netherlands Jews Interned by Nazis

LONDON, April 22 — The Dutch news agency Aneta said April 21 that German authorities had ordered the Netherlands evocuated of all Jews except those in Amsterdam. The Jeks will be interned in concetration camps beginning April 23.

The agency said the decree, published in the official German newspaper in the Netherlands, Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden, ordered all Jews in the three provinces of Utrecht and North and South Holland to a concentration camp. The order was reported signed by Police General Rauter, Commissar for Public Safety and Police Chief in the Netherlands.

The evacuation of Jews from the other eight provinces of the country had been ordered in a decree effective April 8.

At the time of the German invasion of the Jewish population of the Netherlands, including refugees from other countries, was estimated at 180,000, Aneta reported. Most lived in the Province of Utrecht.

The camp has a capacity of 25,000.

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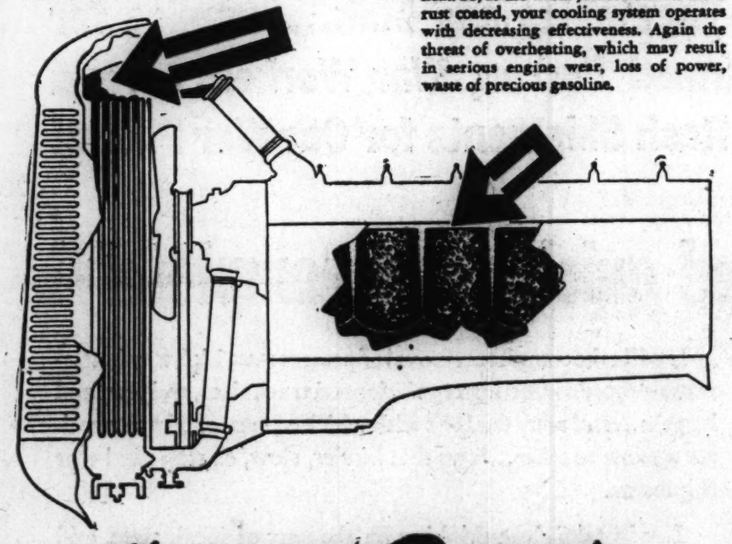
Most rust is formed on the iron walls of the engine water jacket. Rust holds in heat. So, as the water jacket becomes more rust coated, your cooling system operates with decreasing effectiveness. Again the threat of overheating, which may result in serious engine wear, loss of power, waste of precious gasoline.



How to get Protection

When you drain your radiator this spring, look at the liquid. If it is rust free, and the radiator is clean, then simply flush with water. If the liquid is discolored, use a solvent cleaner—one with a *dissolving* action. "Eveready" Cooling System Cleaner is an example. Your dealer should have it; directions are on the package.

Then prepare your car for warm weather driving (when rust forms fastest) by installing a standard rust preventive with a fresh filling of water. "Eveready" "Rustone" Corrosion Preventive stops rust and corrosion by chemically treating the water and depositing a thin protective coat on all metals. Your dealer probably has it.

The preventive service outlined above follows the policy recommended by the Office of Defense Transportation.

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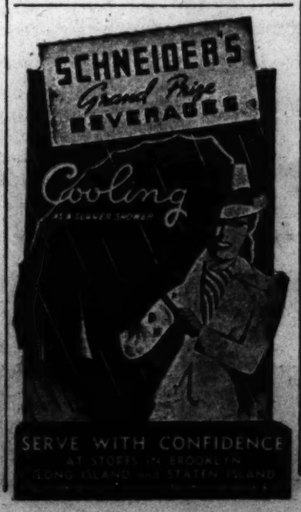

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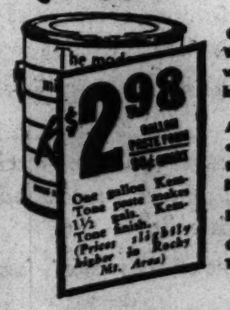

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Crisis in Tokyo Shows Strain of War Effort

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sudden shake-up in the Cabinet of Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo in Japan reflects the serious strain under which the Japanese people are laboring as the continuing war aggravates the internal economic problems. Judging from recent radiocasts, analyzed by the Federal Communications Commissions's Foreign Broadbcast Intelligence System, the Tojo regime has taken new steps toward totalitarian control over every aspect of the nation's life.

There is no indication in the radiocasts that a breakdown in the Japanese economy or morale is imminent. But there is plenty of evidence that the lack of military victories in recent months, plus economic strain, is beginning to tell.

Tojo's Authority

Tokyo's Domei news agency, for foreign consumption, talks only of the nation's military and economic strength. But the home radiocasts tell another story when they are carefully studied. References to the Diet session which ended last month, as well as subsequent radiocasts, indicate that the Government is very worried about the problems of industrial production, transportation, manpower, agriculture, and finance.

In view of this situation, Premier Tojo persuaded the Diet to grant him far-reaching new powers. Under the "Wartime Special Administration Ordinance Law," which had a stormy career in the Diet but finally passed, the Premier now has the power to assume the duties of any Cabinet Minister or other official; shift any official from one post to another; assess any penalties he desires against any official, and interpret the law as he sees fit. According to the Government, the purpose of the Act is only to expand production of key war materials, but this can be interpreted so as to bring almost any type of activity under Premier Tojo's direct control.

With Diet approval General Tojo moved to set up three new Cabinet councils. First was the Cabinet Advisory Council, announced on March 17. The seven members included the Presidents of the Iron and Steel Control Association, the Industrial Control Association, the Bank of Japan, the Yamashita Steamship Company, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company, and the Showa Electric Industry Company. This indicates once more the complete identification of the Tojo regime with Japanese big business.

A "Wartime Economic Council" was also set up, headed by Premier Tojo and including the War, Navy, and various economic ministers. An "Administrative supervisory Council" was likewise established under Premier Tojo's personal leadership to deal with Government administrative problems. This one includes members of the other two councils, so that the three form a sort of interlocking directorate.

Production Troubles

As this Cabinet reorganization suggests, the Diet and Government have been preoccupied largely with the problem of increasing production. Major emphasis was placed in the Diet's discussions on fuel, petroleum, lumber, and iron smelting.

Transportation problems come next. In spite of continued optimistic reports of salvage operations in the Indies and of the campaign to produce more wooden ships, great concern is shown over the lack of ships. One reason was suggested by the manager of Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha on April 5: "To build a ship requires about four months, and [then] it takes about four months before it can be navigated."

The railroads increased their working day by 10 per cent on April 1 to take care of wartime traffic, and attempts are continually being made to "co-ordinate" rail facilities. In addition, the highway system is being expanded to increase the amount of freight handled by motor trucks.

The manpower pinch is also becoming increasingly evident. Intermediate and even elementary school students are being encouraged to take jobs in industry, and a "Public Service Women's Corps" has been established for women workers. A shortage of technicians is indicated by the lowering of qualifications below the university level for those taking special technical training. During the period of April 16-30 the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry is even taking applications from "illiterates who wish to take special tests to quality for industrial jobs."

Labor Glorified

One leader of heavy industry was quoted by the Tokyo Radio as saying, "I believe that in Japan prizes should be given to the families which send the greatest number of children to the factories." In accordance with this new policy of glorifying industrial labor, memorial services are being held for those who have been killed in industrial accidents, similar to those honoring soldiers who have been killed in battle. On April 11 227 families were brought to Tokyo by the Government for this purpose.

The food problem is less pressing, since the 1942 rice crop amounted to 66,766,000 koku, or 21 per cent higher than 1941 and 5.3 per cent above the average for the last 10 years. But a far-reaching agricultural program has been adopted for the coming year. The Diet session acted to established a "standard farm village plan" which involves the setting up of model villages in each prefecture, and steps are being taken to help villages "which are troubled by inconveniences of supply and by shortage of labor." Rice farmers are to be given priorities, even over fishermen, in essential commodities.

Farmers are being exhorted by the home radio to "love their lands like their own wives and children." They are told that reliance on chemical fertilizers is a mistake, and that manure and human wastes are better; that the ground should be tilled deeply and well drained, and ashes used on acid soil; and horses and cows should be used cooperatively by groups of farmers to replace manpower.

Uneasiness About Food

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroyasu Ino said recently that the goal for rice production in 1943 was the same as last year. He added, "I am well aware that there are more bad conditions than last year as regards labor and materials, but I hope that with the efforts of the farmer this goal will be attained. If it is not attained, rice production will be supplemented by increased production of sweet potatoes, potatoes, and other grains, and by combining these foodstuffs I hope to do away with uneasiness as regards food among the people."

As for finances, the Diet approved budget bills with a record-breaking total of 48,710,000 yen. To meet this budget, and "to remove any excess purchasing power of the Japanese population and to curtail consumption," a staggering new schedule of luxury taxes was put into effect in March. Taxes on cameras, phonographs and records are now 70 per cent; on coffee 60 per cent; on theater tickets, 20 to 60 per cent; on golf tickets, 90 per cent. The tax on geisha entertainment has been increased from 100 to 200 per cent.

Surplus purchasing power is further drained off by the 27,000,000-yen war savings drive which started on April 1. [The quota for last year, 23,000,000,000 yen, was either not reached or barely reached, judging from a radiocast on March 22.] This year's slogans include "Let's save 50 per cent of our money" and "Let's go without purses."

Special Criminal Law

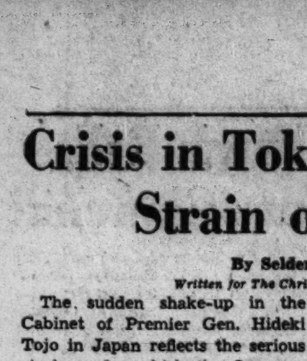
Of the 89 bills presented by the Government to the Diet, all of which were passed, perhaps the most far-reaching in its effects was the Special Wartime Criminal Law, providing drastic punishment (exact nature not specified) for all acts construed as impairing the nation's war effort. Questions were raised in the Diet because of the bill's severity, and it was passed only in the final days of the sessions after a stern warning from the Cabinet that it would brook no revisions.

Minister of Justice Michiyo Iwamura took the floor on one occasion to explain, "I am aware that there is a tendency to misunderstand this law as having an intention to supress unjustly public expression or to apply restrictions everywhere. However, such is by no means the case. . . . The law does not necessarily have the object of punishing. Prevention of crimes is the purpose of this law. . . . [It is] intended to consolidate the people's total strength by indirectly demanding the people's obedience to law and by directly pointing to the path the people should follow."

The reorganization of Japan's propaganda agencies goes on apace, and one of Premier Tojo's statements in this connection is of interest: "Differences which we cannot say were absolutely absent in the past can never be permitted now. . . . The responsibility of the men of the press who must lead public opinion and at the same time must endeavor to raise the morale of the people is truly great." Chief of the Army Press Section Nakao Yahagi added: "Premier Tojo states that if our nation should by chance lose this war it will come at a time when public opinion becomes divided." Such pessimistic overtones have rarely been present in the past.

Even the poets have been mobilized by the newly organized Japanese Literary Patriotic Service Association.

BUY WAR STAMPSTODAY



Why does Easter come so late this year?

In A. D. 325, the Council of the Christian Churches at Nicea decided that Easter shall be on the first Sunday following the Paschal full moon, which happens upon or next after the 21st of March.

The principal reason was that the pilgrims needed moonlight to travel on their way to the great yearly Easter festivities.

The date of Easter thus may vary between March 22nd and April 25th, over a period of 35 days. The last time it came on April 25th was back in 1886.

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A dispatch rider of the Auxiliary Territorial Service on motor bicycle somewhere in Britain hands in an important message connected with home defense.

Germans Told To Sever Ties With Boards

By the Associated Press

The German Radio reported Wednesday night that all Reichstag members and principal Nazi Party leaders had been ordered to sever their bonds with any economic boards, but did not mention what that would mean in the case of Reichsmarshal Herman Göring, Germany's economic dictator, and politically the No. 2 Nazi.

The language of the radiocast, recorded by the Associated Press, was puzzling, for it said the order was meant to "re-emphasize the principle of the independence of the political leadership of the Party from economic bindings," and added that "clarification of this point was considered to be necessary especially in wartime in order to remove all doubts."

The reference to "doubts" might indicate popular suspicion that Nazi Party leaders were lining their own or Party pockets by doubling in economic positions.

Such a separation order would be immensely significant if applied to Marshal Göring, possessor of many titles and uniforms, who is reputed to have become one of Europe's richest men through his industrial holdings.

Marshal Göring is the supreme war-economic authority, Marshal of Greater Germany, President of the Reichstag, Chairman of the wartime Ministerial Council, Minister of Aviation and of Forests, Commissioner in Control of Transportation, and Premier of Prussia, among other jobs.

The radiocast said the order for Reichstag members to resign from economic boards is similar to an order "put in force for principal political leaders of the Party by the head of the Party's chancellory."

Germans Set European Defense Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, April 21—Reports from Yugoslavia that hurried defenses are being thrown up along the Sava and Danube Rivers indicate the Germans have decided on their main defense line in Europe.

This line is said to run along the Atlantic Coast from Norway to the Pyrenees; thence along the French Mediterranean Coast to the Italian frontier; thence through the Brenner Pass to the Sava and Danube; thence along these two streams to the Black Sea, and, finally, along the Russian fighting front to Finland.

The Sava and Danube defense preparations at present consist of the construction of a network of military roads northward in Austria and Hungary. For this work, many thousands of peasants have been transferred from Bosnia and other areas south of these rivers, while the Deutsches Volk organizations in the area north of the River Sava are being armed and trained to control the civilian population in the event of an Allied invasion of the Balkans.

It already is known that technicians and factories in Northern Italy are being transferred to Germany, the Fiat works transfer being virtually complete and others almost so. In the event of a landing in Italy, it is understood the main defense line before the Brenner Pass would run along the river Po to enable the final evacuation of Italian industry from the North.

Meanwhile, prices in Yugoslavia continue to skyrocket. For example, one kilogram of meat, which cost 14 dinars before the war, now costs 500 dinars, and one kilogram of lard, which previously cost 16 dinars, now costs 1,000 dinars. One chicken costs 400 dinars instead of 12 dinars, and one cubic meter of firewood, which in the old days could be bought for 250 dinars, now costs 3,000 dinars. Owing to the scarcity of money, most transactions now are done by barter, food being bought with old clothes, carpets, etc.

Italy's Boot Left Out

NEW YORK, April 22—Italy, the south of Yugoslavia, Greece, and Bulgaria are left outside the fortified ring the Germans are building around the "European fortress," according to a British radiocast.

Reports reaching Lisbon say that the main defenses of this so-called "Festung Europa" now run around the 'European fortress', from the Atlantic Coast of Norway down the coast of Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and the Pyrenees, along the French Mediterranean coast and along the northern Italian frontier to the Brenner Pass.

The defenses then follow the rivers save through central Yugoslavia and the Danube to the Black Sea, up to the present fighting line against Russia, and back to Norway via Finland.

This leaves Italy, the south of Yugoslavia, Greece, and Bulgaria as defense posts outside the main ring.

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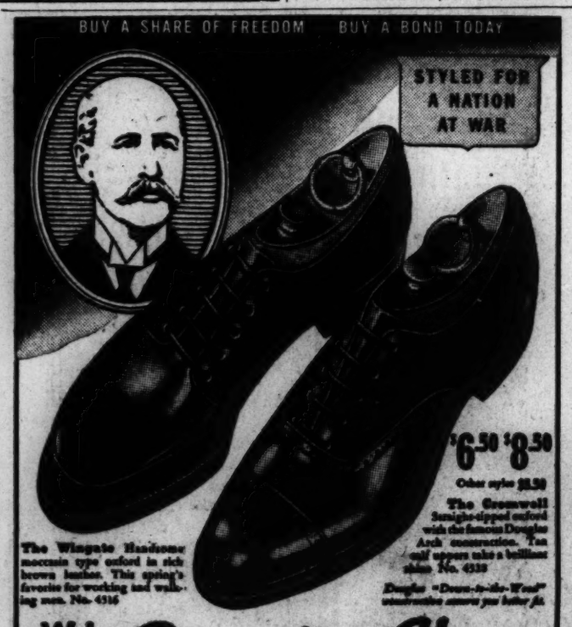

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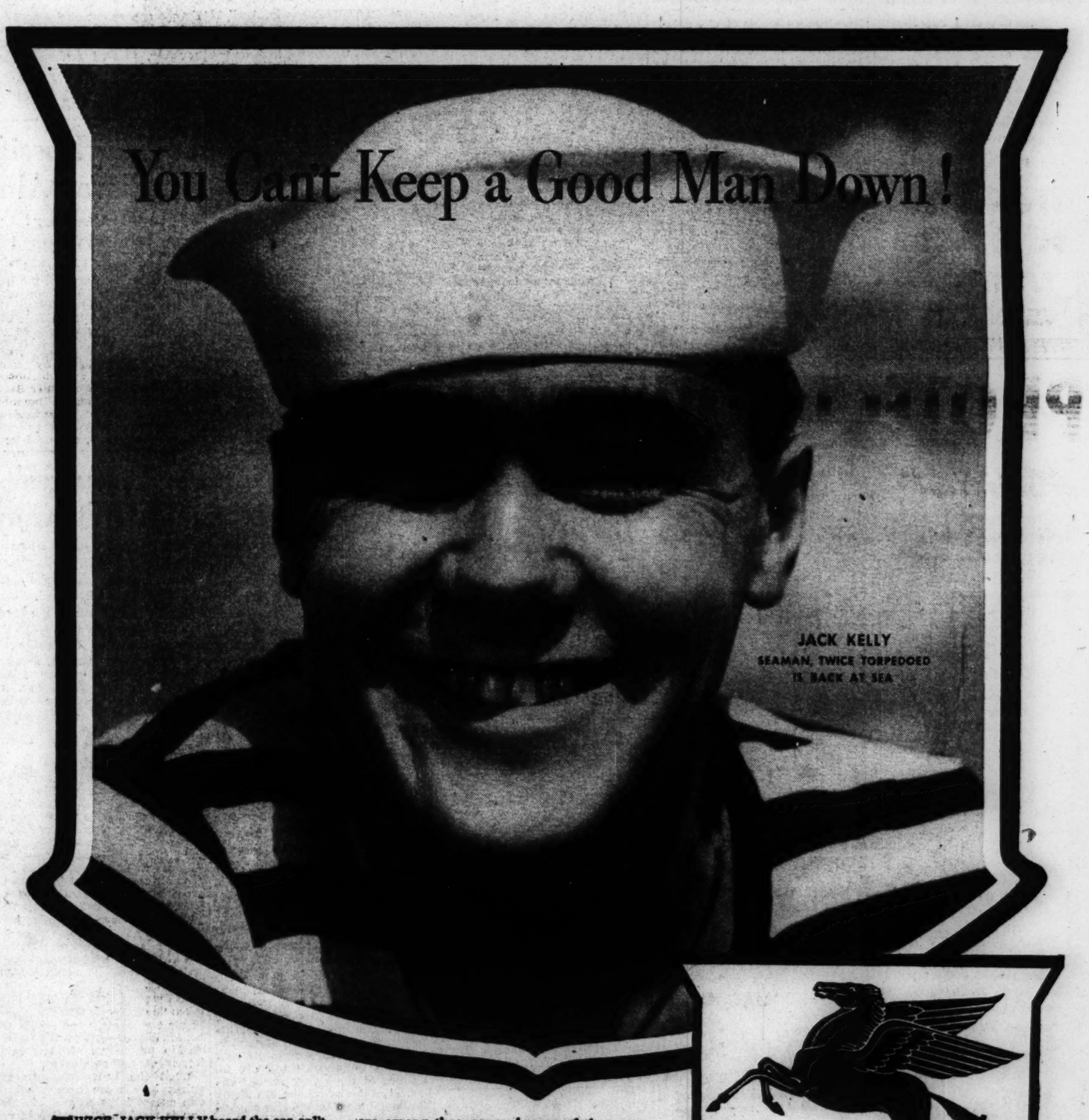

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De Gaulle Note Confirms Progress to French Unity

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 22—The text of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's reply to Gen. Henri Giraud's memorandum just published here confirms the impression that steady though gradual progress is being made toward the achievement of French unity.

This latest note of the French National Committee is significant mainly for its list of six points on which agreement still remains to be reached. These outstanding problems seem for most part to involve difference of emphasis rather than fundamentals. Underlying them, however, is the essential contrast in outlook between General de Gaulle's movement on the one hand and the Giraud organization on the other.

Military Viewpoint

General de Gaulle and his Fighting French National Committee in London—despite the fact that they control several important overseas French territories—now think of themselves primarily as tne external representatives of internal resistance movements in France. As a result of daily radiocasts in French over BBC to the people in France, as well as other frequent contacts of various kinds between Fighting French leaders here and resisting elements within France, General de Gaulle has become symbolic of this organized underground resistance and tends more and more to consider himself its leader and spokesman.

General Giraud, on the other hand, as commander of a relatively large French armed force taking an active part in the Tunisian campaign against the Axis and also as political chief of what are perhaps the most important French overseas territories in North Africa, looks at the problem of French unity mainly from the viewpoint of a general and a military administrator.

The effect of this difference in viewpoint is clearly visible in the six "observations" contained in General de Gaulle's latest note. Thus in the first point, the Fighting French insist on immediate dissolution of the Vichy "Légion des Combattants," and further insist that "principal posts of direction should not be confided to men who have had personal responsibility in the capitulation and collaboration with the enemy."

This is directed above all at Marcil Peyrouton, Governor General of Algeria. The fact that M. Peyrouton is responsible for inaugurating a number of measures of repression applied by Vichy to underground resistance movements in France is something General de Gaulle feels he cannot overlook as representative of these French resistance movements.

'Contrary to Law'

Gen. de Gaulle's second point of difference is his contention that "at the time of liberation, departmental administratives cannot be appointed by military authority." This, he declares, would be not only contrary to law but, more patricularly, "would not be accepted by the French population organized in resistance, which is familiar with local situations and whose feelings cannot be ignored." Here again Gen. de Gaulle speaks in his favorite capacity as representative of French resistance movements. The prefectoral or police authority during the period of French liberation should, he insists, come not from the Commander in Chief of the Army but from "the central authority."

This central authority, the de Gaulle note insists in its third point, which is intended to unite "all fighting and resistant forces inside and outside the nation," should act not only on behalf of the Empire but of the entire nation. It therefore should have the role of a governmental organization, and various governors and residents-general, etc., of French territories should be responsible to this central authority and not be members of it.

This third point again reflects General de Gaulle's preoccupation with the internal resistance movements of France, which Fighting French leaders here feel clearly will provide the basis of the new France when the country once again is liberated. It also reflects General de Gaulle's dissatisfaction with General Giraud's proposal to set up a sort of imperial council upon which main authority would be exercised by such men as M. Peyrouten, Gen. Auguste Noguès, and Gen. Pierre Boisson in their capacity as Governors of Algeria, Morocco, and French West Africa. General de Gaulle approves of a consultative imperial council, but feels it should have only advisory powers.

The fourth point is particularly important in that it lays down the thesis that "commander in chief [which means of French armed forces] should be subordinated to a central authority and not be part of it." The effect of this would seem to be to exclude Gen. Giraud either from his post as Commander in Chief of the French forces now fighting in North Africa or from participation in the proposed central authority. It is true it also would exclude Gen. de Gaulle from any active post as an effective commander of military forces, but in fact Gen. de Gaulle has in the past two years become much more concerned with political than with diplomatic leadership.

It is probable that this point will prove to be the chief obstacle to agreement. For, by implication, it poses the personal problem, which now is the main hurdle that must be cleared before French unity can be attained. It is clear that a considerable amount of negotiation will be required before the problem can be solved, but there is good reason to believe it will be solved, though agreement may take some time.

The fifth and sixth points of the Fighting French note further emphasize the importance of developing the proposed provisional central authority along civilian and democratic lines rather than along military ones.

Before setting out these six controversial points, General de Gaulle's reply to General Giraud "notes with satisfaction that agreement exists on certain essential points" and then proceeds to enumerate these points. As already outlined, these points are: the Armistice to be null and void; abolition of Vichy legislation; all oaths of allegiance to one man to be proclaimed invalid. [This applies primarily to Marshal Philippe Pétain, but is significant in view of allegations that both General de Gaulle and General Giraud in the past have exacted such personal oaths of ellegiance]; any central authority set up outside France will hand over its powers on the day of liberation and permit the French nation to pronounce freely on its own destiny; France to have status of an Allied power.

Envoys of Hope

Associated Press

Delegates to U. S.-British Refugee Conference

Delegates to the Anglo-American conference at Hamilton, Bermuda, to consider the European refugee problem. Left to right: George Hall, British Parliamentary Undersecretary in the Admiralty; Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, President of Princeton University; Richard K. Law, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs; Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Osbert Peake, Parliamentary Undersecretary in the British Home Office.

Bermuda Parley Draws Pattern for Refugee Aid

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 22 (AP)—Statements by spokesmen for both the American and British delegations conferring here on the European refugee problem indicated today that a pattern for rescue of at least some of the victims of Nazi persecution was beginning to emerge after three days of informal discussion.

"We are getting to the heart of the problem," Harold W. Dodds, Chairman of the American delegation, told a press conference which he held jointly with Richard K. Law, heading the British.

Mr. Dodds said further analysis would be necessary, however, to decide exactly what is practicable.

Mr. Law likewise reported progress, declaring:

"We have begun to isolate the various factors in the problem and having done that it is possible to see them in perspective and get hold of some solutions.

"Unfortunately, from the very nature of the case, it's impossible to shout from the housetop what the details are."

Both spokesmen emphasized that large-scale rescues of oppressed peoples from German-occupied Europe appear out of the question at the present time. They declared that every effort would be made, however, to find asylum for as many individuals as possible.

The conferees were entertained last night by the English-speaking Union.

Aid for Poles Seen in Kelly Trip to Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The arrival here of Eric P. Kelly of the United States Lehman Commission for Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation indicates that the program for bringing Polish refugees from Iran to Mexico which is being undertaken by the Committee, is progressing into active phases.

Mr. Kelly will represent the Rehabilitation Committee here in the preparations for reception and care of the 10,000 to 15,000 Polish women, children and aged who are expected to be brought to Mexico through arrangements made last January by the Polish Government through the Polish Prime Minister, Gen. Wladislaw Sikorsky, with the Mexican Government.

It is understood from other authorized sources here that the refugees will be taken from Iran and Irak to India where they will embark for America via the Pacific Ocean.

The refugees in Iran form part of a group of about 45,000 Poles sent to Russia after the occupation of Poland. They have been in Russian concentration camps but were mobilized in Iran after an arrangement between Moscow and Poland.

The first arrivals in Mexico are not expected before the middle of the summer at the earliest, it is understood from authorized sources. According to the Sikorsky arrangement, the refugees will be here only for the duration of the war.

The Polish Minister in Mexico, Dr. Mieczyslau Marchleusky, has reassured the Mexican Government that the refugees will "not contsitute a material charge for Mexico nor create any liability."

Informed sources say that although funds of the Rehabilitation Committee will bring the refugees to Mexico, the Polish Government expects to finance their repatriation at the end of the war.

Cutting Russian Supply Line Believed Aim of Nazi Tactics

Continued from Page 1

convoy route becomes more hazardous.

Supplies must be moved into Russia from both ends of the line, because it is too long for what enters at one end to reach the other. But the southern line now carries the heaviest share of the burden and, therefore, it is the southern line which is most important to the Germans to cut.

Hope to Drive Wedge

Further, there is much less military advantage to the Germans in striking to the north. If they could capture Leningrad, it would be a symbolic victory, but it would not be a fatal blow to Russian resistance. They might want Moscow also for symbolic reasons, but Moscow could be lost now with much less damage to Russian resistance than the cutting of the line to the Caucasus and Persia.

The main objective for any German attack still remains the Russian Army itself. How could the Germans hope most easily to destroy it? Not by capturing Leningrad or Moscow, but by cutting its supply lines.

The process of attempting to isolate it from Anglo-American support has been under way for months in the field of psychological warfare. German propaganda has been busy all winter trying to develop friction between Russia and its Allies. The story of the alleged Russian massacre of 10,000 Polish officers is an obvious attempt to capitalize on the rift which the Polish-Russian boundary has driven into Allied ranks. Berlin obviously hopes that such devices as this will by spring have weakened the Anglo-American will to sustain Russia. Berlin would hope that it might use poison gas on Russia without running the danger of retaliation from Britain.

It was of the utmost importance for Mr. Churchill to head that off promptly as he did. The Allied air forces now have the power to drop more gas on Germany than Germany could drop on Britain. The firm announcement of intention to use that power regardless of the inevitable retaliation may succeed in preventing its use on the Russian front. It certainly is a gesture of solidarity with Russia which must have been warmly and appreciatively received at the Kremlin.

Speed Is Vital

There still remains a question, however, whether Germany will commit itself to a major offensive in Russia. The German High Command would dare attempt it only if reasonably confident that no Allied landing can be made on the Continent in major force. If the big German push of 1943 does come in Russia, it will be because Berlin is convinced that Allied shipping losses have prevented such a landing in real force in time.

Hence the importance of speed in Tunisia. If the Mediterranean is not clear before midsummer the chances for such a landing are small enough to probably tempt the Germans to the Russian venture, the Russian front being the only front where they have any reasonable chance of inflicting a serious defeat on Allied forces this summer.

Balancing it all up does lead to the apparent probability that the Germans will try for a knockout of Russia this summer, on the assumption that they can hold the western entries to the Continent throughout 1943.

Difficult Terrain Challenges Further Advance by 8th Army

Continued from Page 1

it for this purpose by construction of cunning artillery and heavy machine-gun emplacements.

This remark applies with increasing force as the Axis mountain-bounded line runs northward to a point on the North Tunisian coast west of Bizerte. For when I was up in the northern sector back in December and January, the Germans could be heard busily engaged in blasting operations. The significance of some of these has been repeatedly emphasized as the Allies have thrust forward over rocky heigths only to be driven back without substantial territorial gains.

Tough Going Anticipated

The United Nations forces are very much stronger along the front now, of course, than they were then, and it does not follow that what was impossible in the past is impossible now. But it is expected to be tough going even for the troops as conversant with topography as the Allied forces in Northern Tunisia have become.

There has been a sample of the bitter resistance anticipated since the 8th Army drove its V-shaped spearhead past Enfidaville in the South. For the Axis counterattacked four times in an attempt to oust the 8th Army from its new positions before it could dig in. Failure of those four attacks encourages the belief the 8th Army is adaptable enough to give as good an account of itself against Axis mountain bastions as it did in the open expanses of the desert.

Added Threat to Axis

The coastal road now ahead of General Montgomery skirts the Gulf of Hammamet and, after running alongside olive groves and vineyards, passes below frowning mountains where sites of heavy machine guns and long-range mortars can be cunningly concealed, commanding the minefields below. Westward from the coast these mountains form a massive barrier for nearly 15 miles.

But it is not only from the south that the Axis is threatened. Allied troops fighting north of the Medjerda Valley have drawn the enemy's attention by making a slight advance to Smidia, about 3 miles north of shell-battered and bomb-blasted Medjez-el-Bab. In this region the Allied situation has been improved by the straightening out of the Axis salient which formerly reached from Medjez nearly to Beja.

Menaced all along the arc of their slowly contracting bridgehead, Axis forces are facing what may be termed three-dimensional pressure, for while their rear is threatened by any Allied naval action that may ensue in this area and their front is liable to severe pressure at all points, United Nations air forces are keeping up an incessant attack from above on remaining Axis Tunisian airfields.

The Allies have been going hard for airfields in particular since the forward movement of General Montgomery's troops followed a prelude of intensive artillery bombardment.

At the same time the Allies have taken an unprecedented toll of JU-52 air transports, upon which the Axis is dependent for bringing in a certain proportion of their reinforcements and equipment.

What the Luftwaffe now requires here more than anything else except large-scale augmentation is resolute application of superior fighting skill such as the Royal Air Force showed against heavy odds during the Battle of Britain. This it certainly has not displayed up to the present.

Meanwhile, the United Nations are pursuing the long-term part of their air war program and are cascading bombs onto Axis ports and other installations to the rear. The war is now considered to be reaching a point where the far-reaching effect of sustained strategic bombing of Axis supply sources must begin to bear unmistakable fruit on the battlefields themselves.

Ringing of Church Bells No Peril, Says Churchill

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill ventured the opinion in the House of Commons today that news of "anything like a serious invasion would be bound to leak out" in Great Britain although the ringing of church bells has been abandoned as an invasion warning.

"How could the news possibly leak out," asked Mr. Austin Hopkinson, Independent, "when it would be an offense to spread alarm and despondency?"

Amid laughter, the Prime Minister replied that "a factual statement of that kind would not fall within that category."

Mr. Churchill announced yesterday that beginning with Good Friday church bells would be permitted to ring for the first time since 1940 for Sunday services and religious holidays.

In response to questions, he told the House of Commons there would be no substitute for the invasion signal, adding:

"The improbability of invasion depends upon the high degree of preparation maintained in this country."

Mr. Churchill refused today to cut down on the amount of saluting going on in Britain's large cities.

Capt. Bertie V. Kirby, a Labor Member of Parliament, asked that saluting not be required in London or other large cities because its frequency was embarrassing to both officers and men.

Replying in Commons, Mr. Churchill said "saluting is an acknowledgment of the King's commission and a courtesy to Allied officers, and I do not consider it desirable to differentiate between one city or town and another in this matter."

Lehman 'Hopes and Expects' Relief Organization Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 22—As the London visit of Herbert H. Lehman, Director of the United States Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, draws to a close it is clear that, although good progress was made in his talks with British and Allied representatives here, a great deal still remains to be done.

It is now evident that some time must elapse before a United Nations organization for postwar relief can be set up and begin to function. Mr. Lehman himself emphasized in a statement to the press that he "hopes and expects" that such a United Nations body will be constituted before very long.

But he stressed that the task of negotiating it is being carried out by the American State Department, and hinted that quite possibly a conference would be required before it could be brought into being.

Necessity of full co-operation by all the United Nations, including authorities of occupied countries themselves, was emphasized by Mr. Lehman. He also stressed the fact he found the fullest possible readiness to collaborate on the part of the British Government and of all the ministries and departmental heads with whom he conferred here.

Among the representatives of other governments with whom he discussed the problem—and Mr. Lehman mentioned particularly in this connection, Russia and China—he also found the fullest measure of readiness to co-operate in so far as circumstances permitted.

But it is apparent after Mr. Lehman's discussions here that although a great deal of the most useful preparatory work has been done by the Inter-Allied Committee here, under Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, it will, nevertheless, take a good deal of time to translate plans of this committee and its American counterpart into the actual accumulation of reserves of food, and other materials, as well as trained personnel to carry out the relief program.

Florida Extends Music Contract Tax

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 22 (AP)—The 3 per cent tax on gross receipts of licenses sold by copyright owners for the privilege of playing musical compositions in the State was extended by the Legislature yesterday to all contracts made with Florida firms.

Sponsors said it would increase receipts from the tax from $2,000 to $12,000 a year by making it possible to collect from three organizations which now make all their contracts with Florida radio stations in New York. One other group already is paying the tax.

Opponents said the bill would set up an indirect tax against Florida stations, since it would be passed on to them in the cost of licenses issued by copyright owners.

Norway's Radios Greatly Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Licenses to radio listeners in Norway now number 7,100 as compared with the 484,000 in effect before radio receivers were confiscated by Nazis in July, 1940, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

Legal ownership of radios is confined to Quisling Party members and high Nazi officials. There are indications that the number of sets operated secretly is increasing.

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French Guiana In Lend-Lease?

PARAMARIBO, Surinam (Dutch Guiana), April 22 (AP)—Aneta, Netherlands news agency, said it was disclosed yesterday in Cayenne that French Guiana, which broke away from Vichy last month, would be included within the United States Lend-Lease System.

[There has been no such announcement in Washington.]

"Dispatches from the French Guiana capital said the population had greeted with enthusiasm an announcement that the United States would start shipments of food to the territory on a Lend-Lease basis," Aneta said.

Scarcity of food, it said, was one of the factors that led the population to force the resignation of Vichy-appointed Gov. Rene Veber. French Guiana now is administered by Gov. Jean Rapenne, appointed by Gen. Henri Giraud.

NWLB Gets Soft Coal Dispute By Order of Secretary Perkins

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced today she had certified the soft coal wage dispute to the National War Labor Board. Acknowledging the failure of negotiations which have been under way in New York since March 10, she said:

"In peacetime I should have been inclined to wait patiently for the members of this conference to work out something constructive, but coal is essential to the prosecution of the war and because chances cannot be taken on so vital a matter, I am certifying this case to the National War Labor Board."

The certification embraces the whole Appalachian bituminious producing area, north and south.

A one-month extension of the agreement between the operators in that area and the United Mine Workers expires April 30.

The mine workers seek an increase of $2 a day and payment on a portal-to-portal basis, which would mean compensation for all underground travel.

More than a week ago Secretary Perkins said Mr. Lewis had agreed on a guaranteed six-day work week as a "basis" of settling the dispute. She emphasized at that time she was not proposing an annual wage but that in any week in which a mine operated at all, the employees would be guaranteed six days pay.

She contended such an arrangement would not be inflationary because a price increase already had been granted to cover labor costs at the rate of time and one-half for the sixth day in a work week.

In a statement announcing the certification the Labor Secretary said:

"The coal operators and the United Mine Workers, having failed to agree in the coal conference which had been in session in New York since March 10, the conciliation service of the Department of labor entered the negotiations on March 20. Nearly two weeks of discussions followed in which no counter proosals were made by the operators in response to the United Mine Workers' proposals for changes in the contract.

"The conciliation service then suggested as the basis for further negotiations that a guaranteed six-day work week be agreed to in principle. It was anticipated that collective bargaining on this point would develop the limiting factors and controlling conditions of such a guarantee.

"The Office of Price Administration had already increased the price of every ton of coal by 9 per cent of the labor costs, this increase, amounting to 13½ cents a ton in some districts, is now being paid by consumers. The purpose of the increase was to promote the regular operating of the industry for six days a week and to enable the operators to meet the labor costs of time and one half for the sixth day, in accordance with their contracts. Some mines are operating and working their employees six days a week, but not all.

"However, the operators and the United Mine Workers have not reached an agreement on this or any other basis."

She concluded with her statement that wartime conditions and the need for coal made it imperative that no changes be taken by further delaying the certification.

In New York, former Senator Edward R. Burke, spokesman for the southern coal operators, said he was glad that Secretary Perkins had certified the dispute to the NWLB.

"In all likelihood, there will be no necessity for further meetings of the negotiating committee," he said, "but maybe the negotiating committee would like to reassemble and report that the function of the conference is now at an end.

"The Secretary of Labor has taken the only obviously proper and correct step in certifying the dispute. We have felt all along that this step should have been taken, and there is still time enough.

"It is clear, that unless the operators are willing to join the union in an effort to break down the stabilization program of the President, nothing can be accomplished at further conferences. This we are unwilling to do. The only place to settle this dispute is at the National War Labor Board, and we are glad such action has been taken."

Florida Postpones Move To Admit Women Jurors

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 22 (AP)—The jury box in Florida courts still is "for men only," but Representative Mary Lou Baker, only woman member of the Legislature, said today that House defeat of her bill to make women eligible for jury duty was only a temporary setback.

The House killed the bill yesterday by voting 50 to 38 to postpone it indefinitely.

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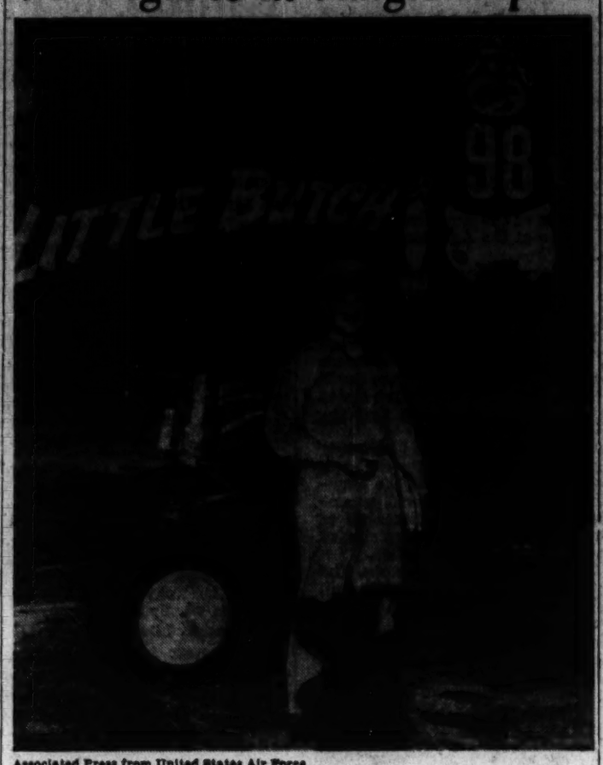


Associated Press from United States Air Force

Harmon and 'Little Butch' Before Storm Struck

"Tommy" Harmon, who made the number, 98, famous when he was all-America halfback at the University of Michigan, has used that number as part of the insignia on his Army bomber. A second lieutenant in the United States Army Air Forces, the former football star was photographed with his plane in the Caribbean area before his experience of bailing out in a storm, and subsequent four days in the jungle, in Dutch Guiana.

'Tom' Harmon Tells Own Story Of Tragedy in Dutch Guiana

In the following first-person narrative released by the Antilles Air Task Force of the United States Army, Lieut. Thomas Harmon discloses how he bailed out of a disabled United States Army plane during a storm over Dutch Guiana and wandered through the jungles for four days before being rescued. Two of his companions were killed, and three others—all of whom apparently bailed out safely before Lieutenant Harmon took to his parachute—are missing and sought by rescue parties.

By Lieut. Thomas Harmon
[All-America Halfback at the University of Michigan, 1939-40]

A UNITED STATES ARMY BASE IN DUTCH GUIANA, April 22 (AP)—We had been flying at 8,000 feet for nearly two hours through a heavy rain turbulence. I spotted an opening in the clouds and started to spiral down to fly contact beneath the overcast.

At the end of the second turn there was a sudden sharp crack from the right wing and right engine.

I opened up the good engine, and then cut both throttles, but the ship wouldn't come out of that spiral.

The dive became steeper and the bank increased.

I yelled at the crew to bail out and away went Wolf [Second Lieut. Edwin J. Wolf of Philadelphia], then Wieting [Second Lieut. Frederick O. Wieting, Lansing, Mich.], and I think Coss [Staff Sergeant Bernard R. Coss, Mendota, Ill.] got out too.

I couldn't see the others, but just then the ship snapped into a left-hand spin. All the instruments went crazy, the altimeter read 1,500 feet; so I went out of there.

"I Was Hanging in Tree"

I grabbed for the ripcord, but missed, grabbed again and yanked. The next thing I knew I was hanging in a tree and 20 yards away my ship had crashed and was burning. I managed to climb down the tree but I couldn't get near the ship until it had cooled off.

Almost everything was destroyed, but I salvaged a pair of pants, some shoes, a parachute, a jungle kit which was smashed but still good, and a few beat-up cans of water. I had a bolo knife from the kit and I found a Very pistol. I also found my cigarette lighter and it still seemed to be working.

I put my trousers on over my flying suit, tied my other things up in a bundle and then started off due east toward the coast, using a compass from the jungle kit.

The jungle was terrible—thick undergrowth and no trails.

The country was hilly and every little valley was swampy. I had to cut my way through with the bolo knife. . . . It rained and rained.

"My Matches Were Soaked"

I didn't make over half a mile before dark, and I spent the night the best way I could on a high spot. My matches were soaked and the lighter couldn't make the wet wood burn, so I was out of luck for a fire.

The next day I started out again after eating a couple of small chocolate bars from my jungle kit. All my drinking water had leaked out of the battered cans during the night, and from then on I had to drink water from the swamps.

There were a couple of streams to follow, but they turned south, so I went on east. The jungle was full of lizards and birds, and I saw a few big crocodiles, but no other animals.

That night I heard an animal that sounded like a dog barking, and I hoped he would lead me to some natives, but he disappeared.

This went on for four days until I came out of the jungle and found a large swamp ahead. I got to a small empty hut on an island and spent the night there.

"I Waded and Swam"

The next day I waded and swam several miles to another dry ridge.

En route my flying suit had shrunk to my knees and the trousers wore out, but I kept wading and swimming along until I finally saw smoke and found two native huts down along the edge of the swamp.

The natives didn't speak English, but finally they understood that I was an aviator. They had a dugout canoe, and rowed me to a village where there was some sort of official who spoke a little English.

He gave me one of his uniforms and we finally got away in a little out-rigger canoe about 2 in the morning. Eventually we landed, and went down a small path, which finally wound up at the base of the Antilles Air Task Force.

OWI Not for Ballyhoo but to Give News, Davis Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Before a Senate Committee and about 100 news reporters, Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, had opportunity yesterday afternoon to explain and defend Government policies of information control during the present war. He made the most of it.

A former radio commentator, Mr. Davis talked hard and fast for over an hour at a Capitol Hill press conference, held at the invitation of the Senate Judiciary Committee which sat by as interested spectators.

He insisted that OWI's aim is not "ballyhoo" but to give the American people all the facts about the war "accurately and in proper proportion." Details of the Pearl Harbor tolls and the Doolittle raid on Tokyo were held up for a year for national security reasons as determined by military and naval authorities. Mr. Davis said his job in such instances was "to present to these authorities the point of view of the public so as to insure that the requirements of military security do not unduly restrict the flow of information."

Not Agent for Morale

In a mimeographed statement of the OWI's aims handed to the Committee of the press, Mr. Davis declared that his office "is not charged with the maintenance of national morale. It is our conviction that once the people understand the facts about the war, and the reasons for measures taken in the prosecution of the war, national morale will be taken care of by the people themselves."

For the benefit of the Committee, Mr. Davis conducted the conference on much the same pattern as his weekly meetings with the press, stopping to comment that attendance was much larger as the Committee evidently believed it would be when it chose the specious Senate caucus room as a meeting place.

Poker-faced as usual, Mr. Davis sat at the long mahogany committee table and in rapid-fire words gave his interpretation of the latest war news, called attention to the White House protest against Japanese torture of the Doolittle fliers, and raised doubt as to whether the United Nations are operating on a "dangerously" narrow margin of safety in the Pacific.

Assistant Sherwood Talks

Midway in the conference, Mr. Davis presented his assistant, Robert Sherwood, just back from North Africa. Though not as glib as Mr. Davis, the lanky playwright described psychological warfare by the trial-and-error method as OWI is carrying it out in North Africa. The present OWI force in North Africa of 40 is soon to be expanded to 300, Mr. Sherwood said.

Chiefly, the OWI strategy is carried on through leaflets dropped behind the lines, promising safety and food to Axis deserters who join United Nations ranks with clean bills of health. Mr. Sherwood said that the most effective appeals had been those based on safety and physical comfort, though the word "freedom" also carried great inspiration. Mr. Sherwood said the Axis is also waging psychological warfare of this sort but added that it is "extremely unlikely" that any British or American soldier has surrendered because of it.

Mr. Davis defended OWI's output of pamphlets, its stand in the recent argument with William Jeffers, Rubber Director, its selection of material for overseas broadcasts and its consideration of foreign factions.

Referring to Mr. Jeffers who had a continual feud with OWI, Mr. Davis declared, "Mr. Jeffers is part of the Government, but not all of it." He explained that it is OWI's job to eliminate discrepancies between government officials when they step outside their own designated provinces.

In its references to factions within United Nations, the OWI follows policy laid down by the State, War and Navy Departments and the joint Chiefs of Staff.

Asked what sort of news OWI has carried on its foreign broadcasts about the fourth term, Mr. Davis described that issue as "still hot air on both sides."

Referring to a request from Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio for all OWI propaganda sent to foreign nations, Mr. Davis said he would be glad to submit it, but hoped the ODT would furnish "a freight car" as the output of the Radio Division alone includes output of 2,500 scripts a week.

After the performance, Committee members declared themselves favorably impressed with the manner in which Mr. Davis answered questions, though they protested in executive session that OWI had erred in a pamphlet criticizing Congress for rejecting several administration proposals. They were pleased with Mr. Davis' insistence that OWI tries to disseminate facts—not opinions.

Pilot Training Concentrated

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Administration announced today that its precombat and noncombat pilot training work was being concentrated in about 400 centers, thus eliminating around 250 flight schools from the program with a further reduction in prospect.

The reasons, said William A. M. Burden, special aviation assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, are the need for military supervision of the trainees, most of whom are on duty, and a desire to concentrate the work.

Mr. Burden said that he hoped for action in the near future which would assure pay, in addition to subsistence, for some 13,000 Army reservists who signed up last year and whose training has been extended "far beyond what was originally expected."

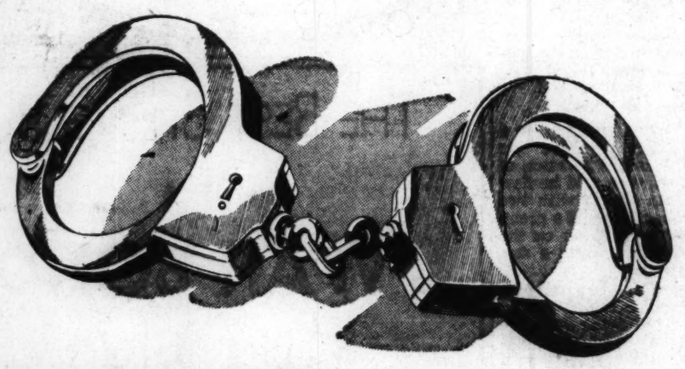
The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday approved a proposal by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada to provide funds to pay the reservists.

Luren D. Dickinson

CHARLOTTE, Mich., April 22—Former Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, who passed on here today, attained the Governorship upon the passing of Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald and served out his term, but failed of re-election in his 1939 race against Democrat Murray D. Van Wagoner.

Since leaving office, he has been in retirement from politics, but remained active in Methodist Church affairs and temperance crusades.

A frequent critic of extravagance in government and what he called "high life in high circles," Mr. Dickinson remarked recently that he looked upon the national scene with "a tolerant eye," that wartime brought changes, but that "this is no time just to criticize."



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Text of State Department Note to Japan

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The text of the State Department's statement on the execution of some of the American fliers who raided Japan follows:

Text of the United States reply to the Japanese government, April 12, 1943:

The Government of the United States has received the reply of the Japanese Government conveyed under date of Feb. 17, 1943, to the Swiss Minister at Tokyo to the inquiry made by the Minister on behalf of the Government of the United States concerning the correctness of reports broadcast by the Japanese authorities intended to try before military tribunals American prisoners of war, for military operations, and to impose upon them severe penalties including even the death penalty.

The Japanese Government states that it has tried the members of the crews of American planes who fell into Japanese hands after the raid on Japan on April 18 last, that they were sentenced to death and that following commutation of the sentence for the larger number of them, the sentence of death was applied to certain of the accused.

Japanese Refusal

The Government of the United States has subsequently been informed of the refusal of the Japanese Government to treat the remaining American aviators as prisoners of war, to divulge their names, to state the sentences imposed upon them or to permit visits to them by the Swiss Minister as representative of the protecting power for American interests.

The Japanese Government alleges that it has subjected the American aviators to this treatment because they intentionally bombed nonmilitary installations and deliberately fired on civilians, and that the aviators admitted these acts.

The Government of the United States informs the Japanese Government that instructions to American armed forces have always ordered those forces to direct their attacks upon military objectives. The American forces participating in the attack on Japan had such instructions and it is known that they did not deviate therefrom. The Government of the United States brands as false the charge that American aviators intentionally have attacked noncombatants anywhere.

"Confessions" Under Duress

With regard to the allegation of the Japanese Government that the American aviators admitted the acts of which the Japanese Government accuses them, there are numerous known instances in which Japanese official agencies have employed brutal and bestial methods in extorting alleged confessions from persons in their power. It is customary for those agencies to use statements obtained under torture, or alleged statements, in proceedings against the victims.

If the admissions alleged by the Japanese Government to have been made by the American aviators were in fact made, they could only have been extorted fabrications.

Moreover, the Japanese Government entered into a solemn obligation by agreement with the Government of the United States to observe the terms of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention. Article 1 of that Convention provides for treatment as prisoners of war of members of armies and of persons captured in the course of military operations at sea or in the air. Article 60 provides that upon the opening of a judicial proceeding directed against a prisoner of war the representative of the protecting power shall be given notice thereof at least three weeks prior to the trial and of the names and charges against the prisoners who are to be tried. Article 61 provides that no prisoner may be obliged to admit himself guilty of the act of which he is accused.

No Counsel Provided

Article 62 provides that the accused shall have the assistance of qualified counsel of his choice and that a representative of the protecting power shall be permitted to attend the trial. Article 65 provides that sentence pronounced against the prisoners shall be communicated to the protecting power immediately. Article 66 provides in the event tha the death penalty is pronounced, that the details as to the nature and circumstances of the offense shall be communicated to the protecting power, for transmission to the power in whose forces the prisoner served, and that the sentence shall not be executed before the expiration of a period of at least three months after such communication. The Japanese Government has not complied with any of these provisions in its treatment of the captured American aviators.

The Government of the United States calls again upon the Japanese Government to carry out its agreement to observe the provisions of the Convention by communicating to the Swiss Minister at Tokyo the charges and sentences imposed upon the American aviators, by permitting the Swiss representatives to visit those now held in prison, by restoring to those aviators the full rights to which they are entitled under the Prisoners of War Convention, and by informing the Minister of the names and disposition or place of burial of the bodies of any of the aviators against whom sentence of death has been carried out.

Crimes to Be Punished

If, as would appear from its communication under reference, the Japanese Government has descended to such acts of barbarity and manifestations of depravity as to murder in cold blood uniformed members of the American armed forces made prisoners as an incident of warfare, the American Government will hold personally and officially responsible for those deliberate crimes all of those officers of the Japanese Government who have participated in their commitment and will in due course bring those officers to justice.

The American Government also solemnly warns the Japanese Government that for any other violations of its undertakings as regards American prisoners of war or for any other acts of criminal barbarity inflicted upon American prisoners in violation of the rules of warfare accepted and practiced by civilized nations as military operations now in progress draw to their inexorable and inevitable conclusion, the American Government will visit upon the officers of the Japanese Government responsible for such uncivilized and inhumane acts the punishment they deserve.

Fliers in Russia Are Treated Well

By the Associated Press

Medford, Ore., April 22

Lieut. Robert G. Emmens, one of the fliers who participated in the bombing of Tokyo and who now is interned in Russia, reports he and his companions are being well treated.

They chop wood for exercise, he wrote in a letter to his wife, and the Russians have moved the only piano in town into their quarters.

Text of Roosevelt Statement

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 21

The text of President Roosevelt's statement on the Japanese execution of American fliers:

It is with a feeling of deepest horror, which I know will be shared with all civilized peoples, that I have to announce the barbarous execution by the Japanese Government of some members of this country's armed forces who fell into Japanese hands as an incident of warfare.

The press has just carried the details of the American bombing of Japan a year ago. The crews of two of the American bombers were captured by the Japanese.

On Oct. 19, 1942, this Government learned from Japanese radio broadcasts of the capture, trial, and severe punishment of those Americans. Continued endeavor was made to obtain confirmation of those reports from Tokyo.

It was not until March 12, 1943, that the American Government received the communication given by the Japanese Government stating that these Americans had in fact been tried and the death penalty had been pronounced against them. It was further stated that the death penalty was commuted for some but that the sentence of death had been applied to others.

This Government has vigorously condemned this act of barbarity in a formal communication sent to the Japanese Government. In that communication this Government has informed the Japanese Government that the American Government will hold personally and officially responsible for these diabolical crimes all of those officers of the Japanese Government who have participated therein and will in due course bring those officers to justice.

This recourse by our enemies to frightfulness is barbarous. The effort of the Japanese war lords to intimidate us will utterly fail. It will make the American people more determined than ever to blot out the shameless militarism of Japan.

I have instructed the Department of State to make public the text of our communication to the Japanese Government.

British Warn Nazis on Use Of Poison Gas

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—The British Government in an extraordinary announcement said today that it had received reports that "Hitler is making preparations for using poison gas against the Russian front," and warned that such a development would find the British retaliating with the same weapon "upon German munitions centers, seaports, and other military objectives throughout the whole expanse of Germany."

Several Informants

The British statement said its reports on German preparations had come from "several sources" which were not identified.

On April 20 Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, cautioned an audience at a civil defense exhibition that "we must never forget the possibility of the enemy's using gas still is a real one," and he warned all Britons to be sure their gas masks were in good condition.

The text of the Government's statement:

"Reports have been received from several sources that Hitler is making preparations for using poison gas against the Russian Front.

"Accordingly, His Majesty's Government takes an early occasion to renew the warning which the Prime Minister gave last year, namely that any use of poison gas against our Russian allies by the Nazis or their satellites will immediately be followed by the fullest possible use of this process of war upon German munitions centers, seaports, and other military objectives throughout the whole expanse of Germany.

Resources Increased

"British resource and scale of delivery have greatly increased since last year. Necessary precautionary measures against German reprisals have already been enjoined by competent authorities throughout the United Kingdom."

Blond Hip Boots Freed

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Light colored hip boots, used mostly for hunting and fishing, were released from rationing April 21. OPA said these boots, no longer manufactured, are unsuitable for any essential purpose.

Killing of Fliers by Japan Rouses U. S.

Continued from Page 1

those responsible for any other violations to come.

The execution was announced by President Roosevelt "with a feeling of deepest horror" in a statement issued from the White House last night. The President said the "act of barbarity" had been admitted by the Japanese Government in a formal communication to the United States through the Swiss Minister to Tokyo.

Replying through the same intermediary the United States Government denounced the action as "murder in cold blood" and a deliberate violation of the Geneva Convention dealing with prisoners of war to which Japan is a party.

The killing of captured prisoners of war is against all international law and usage. The Japanese attempted to justify their infamy by charging that the aviators deliberately bombed nonmilitary objectives and gunned civilians. The State Department, in a vigorous protest to Tokyo, branded this charge as wholly false.

Treated Like Criminals

In Congress and in the offices of the Chiefs of Staff indignation seethed at Japan's admission that all of the fliers who fell into Japanese hands after the Tokyo raid—perhaps 8, perhaps 10—had been sentenced to be shot. While the "larger number" had their sentences commuted, all are being treated as criminals rather than as prisoners of war, the enemy admitted.

War Department sources estimated that perhaps three, perhaps more, of the aviators had been killed, while all presumably had been tortured to extract confessions from them.

That further raids against Japan are under consideration was inferred from the War Department's accoutn of the year-ago Tokyo raid, released yesterday, which referred to "the attacks that still lie ahead."

Japan Is Insolent in Reply

The Tokyo Radio, in a broadcast received today, replied that President Roosevelt's protest could not be taken seriously and hinted that similar future punishment would be meted out to any fliers captured in future raids on Japan. One broadcart declared strangely that Mr. Roosevelt's accusation was motivated solely by a desire to ward off a "storm of protest" against his policy of censoring unfavorable news.

The sum total of Japanese threats against future raiders of Nippon would have no effect whatever on any plans the armed services may have for further bombing of Japan, it was indicated in War Department quarters.

Full assurance that the United States would not undertake reprisals against Japanese prisoners in American hands was given today by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War. Few prisoners have been taken up to the present, due to the fanatical Japanese refusal to surrender even when hopelessly surrounded.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces, followed up the President's denunciation with a message to army air bases throughout the world calling upon his men to redouble their efforts to destroy those responsible for the executions.

Not a Secondary War

"Remember those comrades when you get a Zero in your sight—have their sacrifice before you when you line up your bombsight upon a Japanese base," he said. "Let your answer to their treatment of your comrades be the destruction of the Japanese Air Force, their lines of communication and the production centers which offer them opportunity to continue such atrocities."

Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, held that the Japanese executions "would make clear that the war with Japan is not a secondary war."

"The total destruction of the Japanese Air Force will not satisfy the American people. It must be a total destruction of the War Government of Japan and every individual responsible therefor," he said.

As discussion of the execution of American airmen started in Congress today, it aroused new demands for increased attention to the war in the Far Pacific. Comments follow:

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney: "I think that protests to Tokyo and warnings are perfectly futile. The only way to answer these executions is to send more planes to MacArthur."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson: "The psychological effect of these murders should convince some of our people that we need increased numbers of men and planes in the Pacific area."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.: "The floor of Congress is not the place to discuss military strategy."

Senator Homer Ferguson: "We should leave the technique of fighting to the general staff."

Attacks on Tokyo Civilians Denied by Two U. S. Pilots

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—American raiders on Tokyo passed up good military objectives in order to carry out their specific instructions and any assertion that they struck civilians or civilian industry is a 'lie,' two of the participating pilots said today.

Tt the same time the War Department explained its reason for delaying announcement of details was "because a further raid was and is a decided possibility."

One of the fliers, Capt. Ted Lawson of Los Angeles told a press conference of flying low over a Japanese carrier in Tokyo harbor. All members of the crew began crying "let's drop an egg on her," he said, but he proceeded to his objective—two machine works and a steel smelter a little south of Tokyo.

No planes were on the carrier's deck, there was no sign of life aboard, and destruction would have been comparatively easy. However, the fliers all had been specifically instructed by Maj. James H. Doolittle, then a lieutenant colonel, to bomb only their assigned targets, he declared.

Similar Story Told

A similar story of passing by a legitimate military objective was told by Capt. Harold F. Watson of Hartford, Conn., who said he flew over a Japanese airport with two twin-engined bombers and a group of pursuit planes lined up on the field. "It would have been a fine target," he asserted.

Explaining War Department's delay, a spokesman said:

"We did not wish the Japanese to know how the raid was launched, because a further raid was and is a decided possibility; we certainly wished it to be considered so in the minds of the Japanese. Also we did not wish the Japanese to know where the crews had landed because we had no information regarding one crew, members of which had parachuted in Japanese-occupied China and they must be given every opportunity to escape.

"It will be remembered that the Japanese claimed that planes were shot down over Japan and also that they actually exhibited a plane in Japan. Our answer to that was that we lost no planes over Japan.

Hornet Rushed South

"There was a further factor involved in all of this and that was the necessity of rushing the carrier Hornet (from which the fliers took off for their raid) to the South Pacific to meet invasion concentration in that region. The Hornet actually arrived the night of the first day, I believe, of the Battle of the Coral Sea. The fact that we had a carrier off Japan and that we hurriedly shuttled it to the South Pacific was information we did not desire the enemy to have. The fact that the planes had been abandoned over China because of lack of gasoline we also did not wish the Japanese to ascertain.

"In almost all such matters, the enemy has a wealth of information regarding our developments and procedure which is denied us as to their forces. The production of planes and in particular shipping, the launching of carriers, etc., are well known to them with complete accuracy. On the other hand, what we learn of their similar activities is obtained in the hard way and, in the case of Japan in particular, in a very limited manner. The odds in this war are heavily against us in the matter of military information and the present reaction regarding the Doolittle raid is an example of a dangerous approach to this serious problem."

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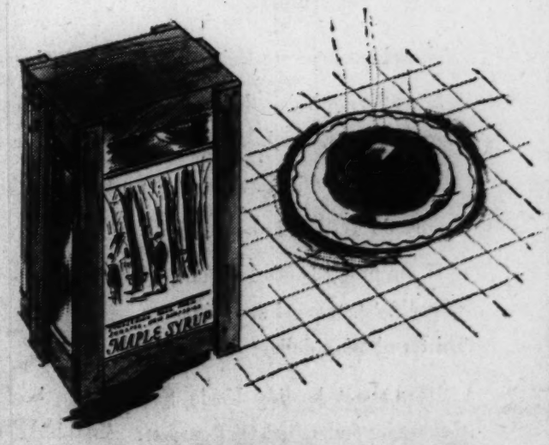

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.
AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.
AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.
ALIBI—Clever detective story, well-acted.—M. Y.
AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.
AMERICAN EMPIRE—Western, with Texas soon after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y.
ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.
APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.
ARABIAN NIGHTS—Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Scheherazade, Sinbad, Aladdin.—M. Y.
ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.
AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.
AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.
AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.
BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings.—M. Y.
BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.
BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.
BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.
CABIN IN THE SKY—All-Negro cast in fantasy with music. Ethel Waters exemplifies her great abilities as singing actress.—M. Y.
CALABOOSE—Slapdash Western farce.—M. Y.
CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.
CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.
CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.
CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newspaperman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.
CITY WITHOUT MEN—Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y.
CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.
COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, exciting story of battle against Nazis.—M. Y.
CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.
DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.
DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.
DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.
DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.
FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.
FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.
FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.
FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.
FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.
FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.
GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE—Fairly funny farce about modern Pennsylvania pioneers.—M. Y.
GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from concert stage for romantic high school career.—M. Y.
GREAT GILDERSLEEVE—Popular radio character brought to the screen complete with his laugh, without marked success in the different medium.—M. Y. C.
GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.
HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialities, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.
HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.
HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money that gangsters stole from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.
HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits who held up stage. Evergreen melodramatics. —M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.
IDAHO—Western of familiar pattern well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.
IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.
INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality, and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.
IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about a down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up a successful-businessman front to impress his kid.—M. Y.
MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Shilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Gutsy farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama.—M.
ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone Wolf, reformed robber, calmly amazed this time, sickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.
PALM BEACH STORY—Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.
PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.
PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war, though hot, entertaining.—M. Y.
PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda. —M. Y. C.
POWER OF THE PRESS—Well-meant but turid melodrama about the dangers of irresponsible journalism. —M. Y.
POWDER TOWN—Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.
PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. Ho hum.—M.
RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

Lieut. David Macdonald

In charge of the British war film, "Desert Victory."

RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust soon after postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.
ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-man get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made topical murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.
SEVEN SWEETHEARTS—Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.
SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.
SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON —Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR —Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SIEGE OF LENINGRAD—Russian documentary of heroism of city's people in resisting Nazi attacks for 15 months and finally driving away the invaders.—M. Y.
SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.— M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.
SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the classic skillfully done, with British hot on trail of lovely Nazi flier.—M. Y.
STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.
STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tensely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.
STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.
TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.
TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to mannequin. One scene in poor taste.—M.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weismuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi mystery exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.
TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of the early days of stagecoaching.—M. Y. C.
THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing light entertainment about correspondent who tries to reinstate himself by running down Nazi ring. Farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.
THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.
THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication. —M.
THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate and RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.
THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Farce about husband who returns from Europe to find that his wife has taken up musical career and wishes divorce. Interludes of orchestral music.—M. Y.
TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy. —M. Y.
TIME TO KILL—Routine Michael Shayne whodunit. —M. Y.
TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about their heroes' efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.
WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skillfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.
WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME—Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.
WAKE ISLAND—Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.
WINGS AND THE WOMAN—Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.
WRECKING CREW—Vigorous melodrama about men who make business of demolishing buildings.—M. Y.
WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.
YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.
YOUNG AND WILLING—Passable farce about three boys, all stagestruck, who make good.—M. Y.
YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.
YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel's forces in Egypt.—M. Y.
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (now Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how the Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in a good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.
MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for the lower brackets.—M.
NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama following familiar pattern about a group of travelers seeking to make their way from China to India. Bombings, spies, forced landing, capture, and escape provide synthetic excitements.—M. Y.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in the South Seas before the war. Spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, with Mary Lee as neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Exciting unpretentious melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.
IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.
JACARE—Camera record of expedition up the Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.
JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.
JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in a mystery thriller as a Turkish secret agent who protects an American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End Kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Star-spangled fascist posthumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about the domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets the pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for farce of laugh.—M.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LADY IS WAITING—Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.
LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood.
LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts, and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actor's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which draftee racketeer goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.
LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax. —M. Y.
MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.
MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.
MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.
MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.
MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.
MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.
MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.
McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.
MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.
MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale bout carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.
MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmelita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.
MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.
MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.
REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.
RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.
REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY — Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.

Schnabel's Beethoven on New Victor Disks Proves Delectable Feast of Choice Music

Review of Recordings

Schnable and Beethoven are a combination that brings as much pleasure to the music lover as do certain food combinations to the gourmet. The current release by Victor of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto, No. 5, in E flat major, with Mr. Schnabel as piano soloist, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor, is as eminently satisfactory as the connotations which these associations bring up.

One does not expect "interpretations" of Beethoven by Mr. Schnabel but rather a solid, straightforward rendition such as is given exactly in this album. He does not have to affect the "grand manner" because that element is in the concerto itself. To this reviewer who had thought that the Beethoven concerto series recorded by Mr. Schnabel with the London Symphony was perhaps the "last word" in delivering the essence of Beethoven as contained in them, this new album is a pleasant surprise. Victor has obviously lavished its recording skill here too.

In their folk songs is wrapped the essential spirit of people. A nation lives as long as there is anyone who can keep its memory fresh with its own songs. The Czech spirit, and hence the nation, is indestructible, a reviewer is obliged to concede, as he hears the recital of lovely Czech folk songs sung by Jarmila Novotna, Czech soprano of the Metropolitan, with Jan Masaryk, son of the first President of Czechoslovakia, at the piano. "Songs of Lidice" they are called by Victor, to be sure, but their message is from all of Czechoslovakia and their gentle spirit bids defiance and a grim warning to the harsh Nazi conquerors.

Typical in the same way as the Lidice album is Weinberger's "Czech Rhapsody," played by the National Symphony Orchestra conducted by Hans Kindler. Starting with a modern introduction, Weinberger's composition quickly moves to the traditional music in the vein, for instance, of Smetana, making great use of the song, "My Son," one of the group sung by Miss Novotna in the Lidice album. The Rhapsody concludes with a brisk czardas. The recording is fine.

Able Recording of Easter Airs

Eleanor Steber's recital for Victor of a group of oratorio arias re-echoes the sentiments of the Easter season. She does the Recitative and Aria, "With Verdure Clad" and the Recitative and Aria, "On Mighty Pens," frm Haydn's "Creation," and "Rejoice, Greatly, O Daughter of Zion," which calls for great display of voice flexibility, and the very familiar "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," from Handel's "Messiah." Miss Steber is well heard.

Popular

Duke Ellington's "Panorama," just issued by Victor is a tabloid historical résumé of music popularized by this unique organization. It is one of the few bands, which like Paul Whiteman's has its own repertory and indigenous style. "East St. Louis Toodle-Oo," for instance, is a refined version and tribute, one might say, of and to Benny Moten's Kansas City style. "Mood Indigo," is the essence of the American "blues," hardly in the "low down" sense, and "Dusk" and "Warm Valley" contain some of the most advanced developments in American rhythmic music. "Ring Dem Bells" and "Stompy Jones" are the essence of the "jitterbug" feeling which, however, it may be decried, is a true American expression of joyfulness in movement. It may be sincerely doubted whether any nation has the untrammeled, uninhibited feeling which it expresses.

Bulgaria Frowns On Homemade Shoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Homemade moccasins of untanned hides are considered by the Bulgarian Government as wasteful, and effort is being made to persuade peasants to cease this practice and turn in hides of domestic animals, for which they will be authorized to purchase two to five pairs of commercially produced moccasins.

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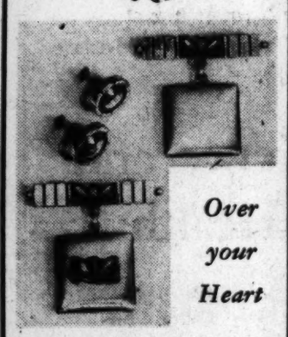

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MIGHTY with the grandeur of today's West...MOVING with the passion of its red-blooded, warm-hearted people ...UNFORGETTABLE with adventure that has never before been seen on the screen! You'll cheer it to the skies!

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ASK THE MANAGER OF YOUR FAVORITE MOTION PICTURE THEATER WHEN HE WILL SHOW "MY FRIEND FLICKA"

The Home Forum

Easter's Promise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A NEW ORDER was established for all mankind when, after the crucifixion, though his own disciples believed him dead, Jesus of Nazareth came forth from the tomb. The depth and breadth of this experience are yet to be fully understood, fully appraised, fully glorified.

Is not this timeless triumph of the man Jesus, his overcoming of "the last enemy," death, possible to all who understand the message he gave to the world? Throughout many centuries men have accepted the account of Jesus' great victory over death as an experience peculiar to the great Way-shower himself. Here and there men have glimpsed its import; but to most people, Easter is just a hint that life goes on after death.

During these years of war, more and more are the hearts of men reaching out for some sustaining faith, some vital hope, some enduring truth to help them over what seems tragic separation from loved ones. What but the true understanding of the message of Easter, which Christ Jesus gave to the world on that glorious morn, can break the world's belief in death?

* * *

Why is it that Easter's message of resurrection is something that must come to each one individually? Why is it that each one must understand how that long-ago event concerns himself? These profound questions must be answered in each one's own heart. Until one can understand aright the Master's perfect demonstration of immortality, and realize the benediction all inherit therefrom, Easter remains merely a miracle of a far-off time. When, however, Jesus' resurrection is recognized as an established proof that each individual can overcome the belief of mortality here on earth, then Easter is seen truly to be a resurrection for all.

What a debt of gratitude the world owes to Christ Jesus, who was first to bring to humanity the living truth that man's real being is spiritual and ever above the grasp of man-made laws and theories! Well did he give to his fellow men during his earthly ministry the proof that man comes forth from the Father and lives eternally at one with Him; well did he show forth for all the world to ponder for all time his own answer to what Easter meant to him. All this living history and meaningful ministry must find a receptive welcome in each heart—an individual acknowledgment of the life and works of Christ Jesus.

Mary Baker Eddy discovered the spiritual power which Christ Jesus expressed through the understanding of his spiritual sonship with God and his awareness of God's very presence. She discerned that the spiritual message he brought of man's God-given dominion over all the earth was for all mankind in every age; that everyone, everywhere, is ever endowed with the divinely bestowed ability and capacity to show forth the glory of God and His Christ right here on earth. This is the theme of Christian Science.

* * *

When this holy revelation came to her, Mrs. Eddy was suffering from the effects of a serious accident and had been given up by her physician and family. She opened her Bible at Matthew 9:2, and read Jesus' words to the palsied man; "and the result," she writes, "was that I rose, dressed myself, and ever after was in better health than I had before enjoyed" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 24). This divine revelation that men on earth can break earth's fetters through a correct understanding of God and man enabled Mrs. Eddy to walk forth fully restored.

Further recounting this sacred experience (*ibid.*, pp. 179, 180), Mrs. Eddy declares, **"In 1866, when God revealed to me this risen Christ, this Life that knows no death, that saith, 'Because he lives, I live,' I awoke from the dream of Spirit in the flesh so far as to take the side of Spirit, and strive to cease my warfare."** This awakening from the dream that man is mortal certainly was a resurrection experience.

* * *

Christ Jesus said (John 3:16), **"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."** Each heart must experience its own resurrection from belief in mortality; must lay aside the graveclothes of man-made superstitions and behold man's real being, God's image.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 593), Mrs. Eddy gives this rousing definition of "resurrection": **"Spiritualization of thought; a new and higher idea of immortality, or spiritual existence; material belief yielding to spiritual understanding."**

Each day, therefore, one should ponder the fact of man's eternal life, of his ageless, diseaseless, deathless being. The light of Easter should reveal to all the message of resurrection, and disclose the fact that all are capable of demonstrating, in ever-increasing degree, man's God-given dominion here on earth, and his superiority over sin, disease, and death.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MEETING HOUSE": *A Lithograph by Stow Wengenroth*

THE SERENITY, precise beauty, and simplicity which characterize our New England churches and meeting houses are implicit in this lithograph by Stow Wengenroth. Employing all the skill and reverence at his command, Mr. Wengenroth has faithfully recorded the austere interior, with its narrow pews, its plain walls, its clear-paned windows, and its pattern of dark mahogany and white paint. In the book, "American Realists and Magic Realists," published by the Museum of Modern Art in New York for its exhibition of the same name, Mr. Wengenroth sets forth his reasoned approach to his work: "A picture of great detail and clarity owes its style, I suppose, to the artist's strong interest in his subject matter and a recognition of the fact that detail itself supplies a means of creating texture and substance. Within the broader design of the picture, detail should heighten interest in the subject and enhance the design itself."

Stow Wengenroth, despite his preoccupation with New England subjects, is a city dweller by birth and choice. He was born in Brooklyn in 1906 and now lives in New York, where he studied art with Wayman Adams, George Bridgman, and others. He has had some six or seven one-man shows in New York, and his lithographs are to be found in museums from Honolulu and Los Angeles to Memphis and Baltimore.

B. T.

Osterverheissung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE NEUE ORDNUNG wurde für die ganze Menschheit geschaffen, als Jesus von Nazareth trotz des Glaubens seiner eigenen Jünger, daß er tot sei, nach der Kreuzigung aus dem Grabe hervorkam. Die Allumfassenheit dieser Erfahrung muß noch völlig verstanden, völlig gewürdigt, völlig verherrlicht werden.

Ist dieser zeitlose Triumph des Menschen Jesus—seine Überwindung „des letzten Feindes", des Todes—nicht allen möglich, die die Botschaft, die er der Welt gab, verstehen? Jahrhundertelang haben die Menschen die Geschichte von dem großen Triumph Jesu über den Tod als eine nur dem großen Wegweiser eigentümliche Erfahrung angesehen. Hin und wieder haben die Menschen einen Lichtblick von ihrer Wichtigkeit erfaßt. Aber für die meisten ist Ostern nur eine Andeutung, daß das Leben nach dem Tode weitergeht.

Während dieser Kriegsjahre sehnen sich die Herzen der Menschen immer mehr nach einem stützenden Glauben, einer lebendigen Hoffnung, einer dauernden Wahrheit, um ihnen überwinden zu helfen, was schmerzvolle Trennung von lieben Angehörigen zu sein scheint. Was denn sonst als das wahre Verständnis der Osterbotschaft, die Christus Jesus der Welt an jenem herrlichen Morgen gab, kann den Glauben der Welt an den Tod zerstören?

Warum ist die Osterbotschaft der Auferstehung etwas, was jeder selber erfahren muß? Warum muß jeder verstehen, wie diese weit zurückliegende Begebenheit ihn selber betrifft? Diese tiefen Fragen muß jeder im eigenen Herzen beantworten. Bis man des Meisters vollkommenen Unsterblichkeitsbeweis recht verstehen und den Segen, den alle davon erben, erkennen kann, bleibt Ostern bloß ein Wunder einer weit zurückliegenden Zeit. Wird aber Jesu Auferstehung als ein feststehender Beweis erkannt, daß jedermann den Glauben an die Sterblichkeit hier auf Erden überwinden kann, dann sieht man, daß Ostern wahrhaft eine Auferstehung für alle ist.

Welch großen Dank die Welt Christus Jesus schuldet, der als erster die lebendige Wahrheit der Menschheit brachte, die Wahrheit, daß des Menschen wirkliches Sein geistig ist und von menschengemachten Gesetzen und Theorien immer unbeeinfluß ist! Während seines irdischen Wirkens gab er seinen Mitmenschen den unanfechtbaren Beweis, daß der Mensch vom Vater kommt und ewig eins mit Ihm lebt. Er zeigte dies klar, damit die ganze Welt allezeit über seine eigene Antwort nachdenken kann, was Ostern für ihn bedeutete. Diese ganze lebendige Geschichte und dieses bedeutungsvolle Wirken muß in jedem Herzen einen empfänglichen Willkomm—eine persönliche Anerkennung des Lebens und der Werke Christi Jesu—finden.

Mary Baker Eddy entdeckte die geistige Kraft, die Christus Jesus durch das Verständnis seiner geistigen Gottessohnschaft und seine Gewahrwerdung der wahren Gegenwart Gottes ausdrückte. Sie erkannte, daß die geistige Botschaft, die er von des Menschen gottgegebener Herrschaft über die ganze Erde brachte, der ganzen Menschheit in jedem Zeitalter gilt; daß jedermann überall stets die göttlich verliehene Fähigkeit und Anlage hat, die Herrlichkeit Gottes und Seines Christus gerade hier auf Erden darzutun. Dies ist das Thema der Christlichen Wissenschaft.

Als ihr diese heilige Offenbarung zuteil wurde, litt Mrs. Eddy an den Folgen eines schweren Unfalls und war von ihrem Arzt und ihren Angehörigen aufgegeben. Sie schlug ihre Bibel beim 9. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Matthäus auf, wo sie im zweiten Vers las, was Jesus zu dem Gichtbrüchigen sagte; und sie schreibt: „Das Ergebnis war, daß ich aufstand, mich ankleidete und mich von nun an immer besserer Gesundheit erfreute als zuvor" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 24). Diese göttliche Offenbarung, daß die Menschen auf Erden die irdischen Fesseln durch das richtige Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen abschütteln können, befähigte Mrs. Eddy, vollständig wiederhergestellt aufzustehen.

In dem weiteren Bericht dieser heiligen Erfahrung (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 179, 180) erklärt Mrs. Eddy: „Als Gott mir im Jahre 1866 diesen auferstandenen Christus offenbarte, dieses Leben das keinen Tod kennt, das sagt: ‚weil er lebt, lebe ich', wachte ich so weit aus dem Traum des Geistes im Fleisch auf, daß ich mich auf die Seite des Geistes stellen und danach trachten konnte, meinen Kampf aufzugeben". Dieses Aufwachen von dem Traum, daß der Mensch sterblich sei, war gewiß eine Auferstehungserfahrung.

Christus Jesus sagte (Joh. 3, 16): „Also hat Gott die Welt geliebt, daß er seinen eingeborenen Sohn gab, auf daß alle, die an ihn glauben, nicht verloren werden, sondern das ewige Leben haben". Jedes Herz muß seine Auferstehung vom Glauben an Sterblichkeit selber erfahren, muß die Grabtücher alles menschengemachten Aberglaubens beiseitelegen und des Menschen wirkliches Sein, Gottes Bild, sehen.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 593) gibt Mrs. Eddy für „Auferstehung" die aufrüttelnde Auslegung: „Vergeistigung des Denkens; eine neue und höhere Idee von der Unsterblichkeit oder dem geistigen Dasein; materieller Glaube dem geistigen Verständnis weichend".

Daher sollten wir jeden Tag über des Menschen ewiges Leben, über sein von Alter und Krankheit freies, unsterbliches Sein nachdenken. In diesem Lichte sollte Ostern allen die Auferstehungsbotschaft offenbaren und die Tatsache enthüllen, daß alle in stets zunehmendem Maße fähig sind, des Menschen gottgegebene Herrschaft hier auf Erden und seine Überlegenheit über Sünde, Krankheit und Tod zu beweisen.

ten in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

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Deep Snows

Deep snows that faded into earth with spring
Arise in drifts of white;
Hedges and orchards, locust bough and lilac.
The warm spring night
Glimmers with whiteness
Pure and starry like the crystals sown
Through miles of heaven and together blown.

MARIE GILCHRIST

The Sonnet Form

The coast-line—like a rock-encompassed strand—
Challenges all who'ld make a haven here,
And many a poet has sailed his craft elsewhere,
Thinking to find more hospitable land.
Or, indolent to see and understand,
Unsailorly upon the nether shore
Casts caution to the winds—and is no more
A poet, his clumsy vessel overturned.
Then make salute to Mind's so lovely gift,
Tinted with the bright hues of Deity:
Obey all precepts with sobriety:
Then shall your sonnet be both sweet and swift—
And touch, mayhap, and lodge therein, and move
Some weary heart to the great heart of Love.

J. A. R. STEVENSON

America Was Unrolling Below Us

MINNEAPOLIS, ALEXANDRIA, Fargo, Miles City and Billings were showing up on the edge of our maps now. We were hopelessly behind schedule, and didn't care.

We were really seeing "the woods and templed hills," the "spacious skies and amber waves of grain, the purple mountain majesties above the fruited plain." We were watching the intricate Paisley-shawl pattern that orchards can make, the subtle gradations of color in fallow fields. America was unrolling, an unbelievably beautiful panorama, lovely with a loveliness that only a light-plane pilot can know.

Never from an automobile can such a wealth of loveliness be seen. Your view is too limited by every swelling knoll, the glare of the sun on the pavement, the stench of hot rubber tires. Not from a train. Trains pick the slums of the cities, tear jagged gashes through the mountains, flash a monotony of telephone poles past your dizzy eyes across the plains. Not even from big planes. Big planes can land at large airports only where long smooth runways give them room to kill speed.

Mister Shrdlu with his thick, long wings and low landing speed could land anywhere. And we did. We landed for food, we landed for candy, we landed for cokes, we landed just because we wanted to look at something more closely, we landed for darkness or to rest. We flew high to catch onto the tail of a speeding wind or to cool off while the earth sweltered, we flew low to look into the polished mirror of a lake or into a garden. We flew over rolling hills, and tangled mountains, and the ordered squares of the flat-as-a-board wheat country with molten gold pouring in shimmering waves to the blue horizon. Part of the time we rode the beam. Most of the time we set our courses in the paths of beauty along river valleys or where the whim willed. After hurrying for weeks, we were in no hurry.

It was over the Bad Lands of the Dakotas that life began to curdle again. Jumbled bluffs and cliffs and precipices, they have few landmarks, few check points. We flew carefully, checking wind drift when we could, trusting that the winds remained constant. It was near Miles City that we started walking the tightrope of the beam.

We picked up a river which I thought was the Yellowstone. The map said maybe not, the watch said "Hmmmm, hardly . . ." A little town squatted on the banks perhaps ten miles ahead. "A red coaling tower, a yellow water tank," and a light beacon on the hill above the town belonged to Mildred, said the map. I stopped arguing. We were on a nameless river—nameless to our map—the next one was the Yellowstone. We went back on the beam. "Bzzzzzzzzz on your course" it sang. But it was narrow here almost at Miles City, narrow and shrill. We drifted a little. "Dah-dit, dah-dit, dah-dit, you're off to the right," yelled the radio. Edging back . . . "Bzzzzzzzzz on your course zz—hey, wait—dit-dah, dit-dah, dit-dah—you're off to the left. Back again . . . Bzzzzzzzzzz."

We followed a Northwest Airliner down to the gas pits. . . . The airliner roared out like thunder, Mister Shrdlu putt-putted off on his heels. We were back into the mountains now. Rough country, no place to land. Billings edged out around a bluff, we circled the plateau, looked it over, and landed.—From "Adventure Was the Compass," by ALMA HEFLIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

After the London Way

PHILADELPHIA WAS THE first Renaissance city in America, for it was built at a period when all England was thrilled by the restoration of London after the terrible fire of 1666. Visitors to the town which was arising between the Delaware and the Schuylkill invariably declared that it was built "after the London way," and for decades Market Street or High Street were almost replicas of Cheapside or Cannon or Thames Streets. . . .

Yet in a few years the Quakers so modified this British inheritance by infusing into it something of their own sincerity and simplicity as to create a distinctly Philadelphia architecture. The charming meeting houses, some of brick, but many of rough stone, with their hooded doors and multipaned windows, breathe the very spirit of Quakerism, whereas the little Letitia house, now moved to Fairmount Park where it overlooks the Schuylkill, is as characteristically early Philadelphian as the Adam Thoroughgood house is Virginian, or the House of the Seven Gables a product of Massachusetts.

It was in the mid-eighteenth century that the early Quaker style began to give way to the Georgian. Members of the Carpenters' Company altered their ideas to conform to the designs shown in the books of Gibbs, Halfpenny, Langley, and others; English architects moved to Philadelphia and proudly announced that they were prepared to design houses according to the "modern taste"; Dr. John Kearsley, Andrew Hamilton, and other gifted amateurs became enamored of the new style. But these men, while accepting the Georgian as a basis for their work, added so much of their own individuality, so much of the spirit of the community itself, that they created what may aptly be termed the Philadelphia Georgian. Characterized by the constant use of Palladian windows, by ornate dormers, the Doric entrance door, elbowed mantels, marble bands, and flat arches, one recognizes it at a glance. —From "The Golden Age of Colonial Culture," by THOMAS J. WERTENBAKER. (New York: New York University Press.)

The Tortoise-Shell Soldier

IN ADDITION TO the some sixty members of our barracks, there is the some sixty-first, a young individual who never stands reveille, who never takes his turn at being Room Orderly, who, when the whistle is blown in the dark of the morning, instead of rising with dispatch, merely yawns and stretches lazily and luxuriously and blinks his eyes in amused disbelief. He eats regularly at the mess hall and enjoys all the facilities of the barracks but he is simply immune to orders. You would think that soldiers would resent such a state of affairs. But strangely they don't. Fact is, they pamper him.

For this young individual happens to be a cat.

Once before, and in a vastly different locale, we had for a mascot a small black cat. But that was long ago and far away. And yet the pattern is the same. Here, at the other end of the world (we cannot, of course, for obvious reasons state where "here" is, save that it is foreign service in a sub-Arctic latitude), is our new home—and another cat, this time a tortoise-shell creature.

* * *

He bears the unimaginative name of Puss, which is to say he is the Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones of the cat world. He is a handsome cat with great golden eyes and exquisite markings suggestive of his lynx and ocelot cousins. Yes, there is something quite ocelot about him—the long tail, the slender features with a slightly exotic cast. But, whatever his appearance and however incongruous his setting, he is the typical Cat and very much at home in his surroundings.

He has the run of the barracks and he can sleep where he pleases of nights, secure in the warmth of his shelter, while outside the icy gales lash or the frosty Polar stars glitter over a still and snowy landscape. He can enjoy this warmth and luxury of indoors—provided he doesn't mind the some sixty varied and modulated sets of snores that animate the night. And assuredly he doesn't. He sleeps on our second floor and perhaps he even snores himself in his own small way.

Puss is very much a soldier. Except, of course, for his flagrant violations of the barracks orders. But he has made certain compromises toward our way of living, so we can, perhaps, overlook his casual attitude toward matters military. And he has adapted himself with ease to this pattern.

If he wants to be let in or out he knows that he has only to stand by the door and yowl politely. Someone will answer his call. And he knows that he won't be taken to task for not waiting his place in the chow line. We have often wondered at and envied his insouciance.

* * *

His clever nature was not long in picking up tricks that only a cat or a soldier would think of. During the time of "policing up" the squad room, he ducks the flying brooms with agility and calmly hides under the rifle rack until the work is over and the bunks made up. There he will crouch amid that forest of gun butts, from which he knows that nothing short of a long-handled rake would extricate him, and his cat features have all the indications of a roguish smile. Perhaps he regards as faintly silly this agitation over the precision of bunks and equipment.

And he knows that the moment we depart for the day's work he can leap to the nearest bunk and curl up in Roman luxury for the morning. How he has managed to escape the fell hour of inspections thus far is a mystery to all of us.

Saturday mornings he becomes a bit of a problem. For Saturday-morning inspections are indeed a rigid business, and the imprint of a cat nap on one's otherwise geometrically perfect bunk would be enough to bring down the wrath. Now, the soldier on whose bunk Puss most frequently elects to perch became annoyed at this. Finally one day he took Puss for a long ride in the truck and put him off at a distant air field. But, a little more than a day later, Puss was back with a triumphant smirk on his face that was the feline equivalent of "Touché!"

* * *

And so he has stayed. There are rows upon rows of identical barracks and hundreds of identical soldiers on the post, but Puss has decided to live in this particular barracks, and live there he will.

This afternoon the New York Philharmonic-Symphony program was rebroadcast. There were Mozart and Wagner on the program. There was the busy scratch of many pens writing letters home in the squadroom. There were books being read, buttons being sewed on, photographs pasted in albums—all the trivia and pastimes of a typical barracks Sunday afternoon. And, to give it the crowning domestic touch, there was Puss, his head stretched out on his curled paws, staring philosophically forth into what Elysian and mouse-filled fields we know not, while the overture to *Tannhäuser* wove its magic pictures. These are the pleasant interludes of war. One could almost envision the flicker of a fireplace and the imminence of dinner in the offing.

* * *

There is always a lot of horseplay in squadrooms. Puss is used to this. He doesn't mind being tossed in the air and wooled about in the rough fashion of men at play. He knows it's play. Puss does not ordinarily object to noise as such. (Who could, and still elect to live with three score soldiers?) He is used to the rough tramp of heavy boots that pass within an ace of his paws. The bang of doors and slam of locker lids elicit only the mild bat of a golden eye from him. But at times when the wind roars in the ventilator, setting up a peculiar thunderous reverberation, Puss will look up with a wide-eyed, tense gaze of terror. And once, when there was a broadcast of rumbling artillery fire on the radio, he twitched in his sleep and fended off something invisible with his paws. It could be that Puss has been a little closer to war than we give him credit for.

Well, in any event, he makes a good companion. And if he can stand our company he is putting up with a good deal. He is definitely not the drawing-room type of cat. He would probably deplore the unexcitement of such a life.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Dandelions

Midas,
In greedy haste,
Ran straight through April with
His money-bags, not knowing they
were torn.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

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Intimate Message: Washington

Tokyo's New Challenge to Decency ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

A feeling of righteous anger and fierce resolve unequaled since the assault on Pearl Harbor swept over the United States last night. The militarist clique which rules Japan had compounded their treachery at Pearl Harbor with a new infamy—the execution of several of the fliers who bombed Tokyo a year ago.

In the cloakrooms of Congress, in the War and Navy Departments where lights burn far into the night, in the corridors of the State Department, there was an added grimness, an added determination, as indeed there must have been throughout the nation. The first feelings might have been expressed in Winston Churchill's words:

"What kind of people do they think we are?"

What kind of people, indeed, to bow to that sort of threat from Tokyo? For a threat it was, as every schoolboy and Government clerk could see. Japan's military leaders, either in desperate fear or in ruthless calculation—knowing the vulnerability of their cities to air attack, knowing that the sands of war were running against the Axis—had sounded what they hoped was a warning that would chill the "decadent democracy" of America, a warning not to repeat the Toyko raid.

The warning from Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo was rejected, mentally and audibly, by every American. And, as in a lightning flash, there stood disclosed by the Japanese Government's action the whole disordered mentality of the Fascist warlords—their fear of the future, their rejection of the most meager humanitarian instincts, their reliance on brute force, their utter lack of capacity to gauge the reactions of a free and fearless people.

Lawful Course

Americans could be proud of the way they received the news. Proud that few clamored for the revenge murder of an equal number of Japanese prisoners of war, proud that there was no descent to that barbarism. Proud that their President, instead, called for the full lawful punishment of those international gangsters directly responsible for the crime. Proud of the renewed determination to fight the war to the hilt, to force Tokyo and Berlin indeed to unconditional surrender.

Pearl Harbor had shown the saber-rattling rulers of Nippon to be past masters at the art of attack without warning. The Axis called that attack good military strategy.

But by their drumhead execution of the American fliers, the Japanese militarists ranged themselves wholly outside the pale of international rules for the conduct of war.

The Chinese could have warned Washington about that; they remembered the ravaging of Nanking and countless other atrocities. The United States itself had some warning in its difficulties with Tokyo on the simple matter of arranging for the exchange of American and Japanese civilians.

Yet it was stressed in authoritative policy-making quarters that even this new barbarity, this postscript to Pearl Harbor, would not alter the basic global strategy of war. There were those to whom the Asiatic war would now loom twice as big. But Hitler was still the number one enemy. The war against Fortress Europe would get the biggest share of supplies while the war of attrition would continue against Japan, for the simple reason that Germany, with its massed industrial might and mobilized slave labor, would be more dangerous in "second position" than Japan could ever hope to be.

The act of the Tokyo warlords was followed by a solemn pronouncement delivered by Great Britain's Prime Minister, warning Germany not to use poison gas against Russia. There had been rumors that this act of desperation was impending. When the Japanese militarists and the German Junkers vie with one another in frightfulness, men and women of the United Nations can better see what it is that they are mobilized to destroy.

Violation of Agreement

The American military reply to the Japanese perfidy—for the execution was a deliberate violation of the Geneva convention dealing with prisoners of war, to which Japan was a party—was given by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Army Air Forces Commander, when he called upon American airmen to redouble their efforts to destroy the warlords responsible for the crime. On the home front, simultaneously, many an American felt ashamed of his petty complaints about civilian discomforts, the scarcity of meat and the paucity of potatoes.

Labor absenteeism, bond-buying delays, every form of home front apathy appeared doubly despicable in the light of what happened to the airmen who had volunteered cheerfully and with gusto for a mission about which they knew merely that, in the War Department's words, its "importance was equaled only by the hazards involved."

But those Americans interested in building a secure future world may have found an even larger lesson in the dark news from Tokyo. They may have realized that mere signatures on a paper like the Geneva convention were not enough to protect international law, when international gangsters were on the loose.

They may have resolved that when this war was finished, the United States would, with the rest of the United Nations, take the steps that would make absolutely certain that no such militaristic aggression as that represented by Tojoism and Hitlerism would again find opportunity to launch attacks against mankind—whether the safeguards to world peace took the form of a world association of nations, a world court, an Allied-coalition police force, an international police force, or all of them together.

Tide of Optimism Spreads Over Occupied Europe

Sabotage and violence against Nazis indicate rising morale among conquered peoples.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new wave of optimism and resistance is sweeping through Occupied Europe, followed closely by a new terror wave of Nazi making, as the Germans work night and day to strengthen the fortress of Europe.

Optimism is highest in the Netherlands where mounting Allied air raids and secretly circulated reports about Russian successes have stimulated morale. According to sources, whose names cannot be disclosed, the number of acts of sabotage and attacks on Nazis is rising. Assassination of the Nazi Mayor of Baexem March 30 was confirmed by German authorities.

All Holland is full of reports about the landing of scores of British agents who are preparing the way for invasion and assisting Dutch underground organizations in sabotage attempts. The landing parties are said to consist of two or three persons each, and are dropped well behind the heavily patrolled coast.

The rumors appear substantiated by German radiocasts about the landing of "sky guerrillas" in Norway. From Switzerland comes word that young French patriots frequently are being picked up by British planes that land on French soil and transport their passengers to England or Africa.

French Still Active

Fighting French Headquarters reports that French guerrillas still are active, using bombs and hand grenades in surprise attacks on German troops. Alsatians, hiding in the mountains to evade Nazi labor or military conscription, are said to have killed 57 German border guards during March, blown up an ammunition dump near Strassburg, and seriously damaged a munitions factory near Mulhouse.

Large-scale acts of sabotage are reported from Denmark. Explosions and fires are said to have destroyed several power plants, a chemical and a rubber factory, and vast stores of flax and cement.

Intensification of guerrilla warfare also was disclosed by the Polish and the Greek Governments in exile.

Mysterious explosions within Germany destroyed the important railway bridge across the Oder River, half way between Berlin and the former Polish border, wrecked the Friedrichstrasse railway station in Berlin, and damaged the Potsdamer Bahnhof. The Nazis first put the blame on British air raids, later admitting that sky-guerrillas had been responsible. Participation of any German opposition group was denied. Recent mass arrests among Nazi officials, however, and execution of 40 Party members point to the existence of a determined and resourceful underground movement in the Third Reich. The recent explosion of a vast munition dump in Naples, Italy, was probably either the exclusive work of anti-Fascist Italians or was performed by them in collaboration with secretly landed British parachutists.

Nazis Straighten Walls

German authorities not only are hunting down sky-guerrillas and patriots, who in case of invasion could seriously hamper defense measures, but they also are busy strengthening the walls and the road system of Europe.

In addition to the forbidden coastal zone in Northern France, Belgium, and Holland, another forbidden zone is to be completed in April. It will run along the Swiss-French frontier and provide a corridor from the Mediterranean to Germany. Against surprises from the direction of Spain, civilians of the Lower Pyrenees districts of France already have been evacuated.

Axis and neutral correspondents who were allowed to visit defenses at Hook Van Holland saw 66-foot concrete "Panzer Walls," with rounded top, followed by an elaborate trench system and protected by heavy trench mortars, flame throwers, and mine fields.

To stave off attacks from the rear, artillery pieces in the defense belt were seen either mounted on movable platforms or so constructed as to be turned easily in a full circle. The journalists were told that Germany considered Hook Van Holland the most likely invasion point, but that the entire Netherlands coast was to be fortified in the same manner and that completion of the work was expected within the next weeks.

Nonmilitary defense measures include the extension of German compulsory labor laws to all women between 17 and 45 in all occupied countries and application of the Decrees for Total Mobilization, that is the shutting of small shops and business enterprises in order to free manpower. Reports from Czechoslovakia indicate that the close-down orders are being carried out with extreme stringency.

By a Staff Artist

Hitler Bolsters Shaking Fortress of Europe

Weak spots are developing on all sides inside of Hitler's European domain as the Germans are hemmed in on their last toehold in North Africa. Points at which trouble has broken out in Europe during the past week or two are shown above, with latest German defense moves reported. Prewar boundaries of conquered nations like Poland and Czechoslovakia are indicated by dotted lines.

The Country Speaks: California

Blossom Time in the Valleys ..... ***By Lillian B. Martin***

It is blossom time in the valleys of central California, the mantle of white prophesying the coming of one of the most important victory crops in the world—dried fruit.

With the exception of apples and a small percentage of prunes, practically all commercial dried fruit comes from central California within a radius of 300 miles of San Francisco. Dried fruit marks an important saving when shipping food to the American fighting forces abroad and the Allies because it occupies only a small fraction of the shipping space required for fresh or canned fruit. It is also better fruit according to nutrition authorities, because it is allowed to ripen more thoroughly before harvest, and consequently averaging higher in sugar content, as much as 30 per cent, in flavor and other nutritional elements than most canned or fresh fruit.

Army Favorite

It is pointed out that dried fruit is a favorite item in Army rations, and aside from weight and space saving per unit of food value, it does not spoil readily, even when unpackaged. Since its sugar is in monosaccharide form, it can be assimilated without digestion, thus giving a quick energy reaction, it has been explained.

The drying of fruit was introduced in California six years before the American Revolutionary War. Sun-drying is the common procedure in California, although mechanical dehydration has become increasingly important in recent years, and is entirely independent of climatic conditions.

People coming to California from various sections of the United States to work on the farms and in war industries are greatly surprised to learn that prunes and figs are not picked off the trees. These products are simply permitted to fall to the ground when they are fully ripe and their sugar content is at a maximum.

After the prunes are gathered, they are dipped momentarily in an alkaline solution to check the skin slightly as an aid to evaporation of moisture. Cut fruits are exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur for a short interval in order to set the color and flavor before the fruit is dried.

The reduction in weight in drying fruit varies considerably according to varieties.

California dried fruit packers have developed a system of inspection and grading, which has been accepted as standard for the world. Regardless of whether a buyer is in a foreign land, he has no recourse if his shipment is covered by a properly executed inspection certificate issued by the Grading Association of California. These are good without question anywhere for bank credit. The customary practice is to ship against a two-day sight draft, with documents, including the inspection certificate, attached.

California dried fruit growers are in a favorable financial condition this year, with the possible exception of apricot growers who have lost some of their crop due to late spring rains.

Amount Stepped Up

It is pointed out that the Federal Government wants 205,000 tons of dried prunes this coming season, compared with production of 170,574 tons last year. Prunes which were being subsidized at 4 cents a pound a year ago will be purchased by the Federal Government at approximately 9 cents a pound for average grades this season. Practically all will go to the armed forces. The civilian population is expected to get less than one third the dried crop, unless the total output exceeds the increase requested by the Federal Government.

California produced 510,000 tons of dried fruit in 1942. The Federal Government has set a goal of 616,500 tons of all varieties of dried fruits for 1943, and is encouraging growers to dry more of their crops in order to meet requirements of Lend-Lease and the armed forces.

To Change the Subject:

The Principia Conference ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

High on a great white bluff towering proudly over the Mississippi River on the Illinois side not far above St. Louis, nestles a fascinating and important little college. The Principia's graceful buildings are spread out over a grassy, rolling campus matched for peaceful beauty by nothing this writer has seen in the United States.

Here in this sylvan setting each spring now for five years a conference of students and authorities has convened to consider the weighty problems of the world. The only difference between this year's conference and those of other years was that because of travel restrictions outside attendance was limited this time, and due to well-known circumstances the problems under consideration were a little more weighty than usual.

Important Contribution

It is significant that from this small Midwestern school, with hardly more than the occasional passage overhead of a high-flying bomber from some near-by field to remind them of the war, has come an important contribution to international understanding. If physical environment were to determine action, one might expect here an almost cloistered isolationism. The Principia, and its annual Public Affairs Conference, however, inspire at once a broad view and an appreciation of the factors which make implementation of this view in the political field a most difficult job.

There are no resolutions adopted at these conferences, except of course those of individuals who solemnly resolve henceforth to contribute more to the solution of the problems involved. In fact that is, in short, the real accomplishment, the inspiring of very deep thinking on very important things.

Speakers purposely skirt the fringes of heresy, put rhetorical chips on their shoulders and fling out challenges to verbal combat. "Can democracy work?" "Is world collaboration possible?" "Should we segregate the races?" "Should we liquidate aggressor peoples?" "Who will rule the world, Britain or the United States?" "Shouldn't we raise a generation of girls trained for something other than motherhood?"

Provocative questions and provocative statements are as spring rains to the mental gardens of these young folks. Argument sometimes takes devious paths. But one learns that all statements, firm or fervent as they may sound, are not necessarily convictions. That is simply the sound made when one is earnestly thinking through a profound question. The sum total is a distinct gain in understanding, a step forward in the accumulation of useful knowledge and the formulation of helpful viewpoints.

That is The Principia's contribution, a contribution which finds expression, or will find expression, through the activities of its students. Their horizons are wide, like the horizon which spreads out before them as they file out of the little New England chapel and stand for a moment at the edge of that bluff towering over the Mississippi.

Well Prepared

They are protected and comfortable. But they see that the world out there is big and they know it is in trouble. They are perfectly aware, not only that it is a big world, and that it's in trouble, but that it is their job to do something about it. Furthermore they are well prepared to do something about it. That is The Principia's purpose.

All of this of course isn't news. The Conference this year, like those of other years, produced relatively little that could be considered exciting news. But its merit, its value, like that of education itself, is measured not in concrete terms, but in terms of the rate of development of those mental gardens.

At The Principia they are growing nicely, like the grass and the redbud, and the honeysuckle.

Canada Interested in Food And Refugee Conferences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Canadian people are watching with keen interest the proceedings and decisions of the conferences at Bermuda and Hot Springs on war refugees and the feeding of down-trodden nations.

This country is host to a large number of British children who were sent across the Atlantic by the Government or their parents to escape the bombings. These children have been given shelter and care and are attending school.

When the war is over most of them will undoubtedly return to their native land. There are others of all ages from the submerged continent of Europe who have taken asylum in Canada, those who are male of military age joining units of their race and preparing to help drive the invader from their country, many others making a definite contribution to the life, industrial or otherwise of the nation. Canada, however, is fully aware of the difficulty of handling the intricate refugee problem now and hereafter.

The immigration regulations of this country, as they stand at present, are pretty rigid. In depression days in the early '30's when so many people were out of work, immigration was restricted to those who could give adequate assurance that they would not become public burdens. The war intervened before any change was made, but with the coming of peace, the opening of its gates a bit wider will undoubtedly become a part of the national policy, not alone from a humanitarian standpoint but from one of enlightened self-interest.

As a great food-producing country Canada will naturally take a great deal of interest in the discussion on how the people of Europe will be fed when the curtain of invasion is lifted. It is quite obvious that the heavily stocked granaries of this country will have to play a part in feeding starving Europeans. Canada has a top-heavy surplus of wheat. This growing accumulation has caused the Canadian Government to urge the farmers of Western Canada to reduce wheat acreage and turn more of the land tinto the cultivation of barley, oats and other coarse grains to be used for the feeding of livestock.

This change in harvests has been going on and for the coming season a further increase of 12 per cent in the seeding of barley and oats has been asked by the Government. Some feed grains go to the United States. During this year Canada is filling a contract of 675,000,000 pounds of bacon for the British government. To carry out this and other engagements for overseas delivery as well as Canada's joint arrangement with the United States on furnishing supplies to the United Nations, there is an increased production program for a wide range of feeds. This with the complementary measure of rationing is a war measure, but the momentum given farm production puts Canada in a position where it will make an important contribution to supplying emancipated Europeans with the food they will undoubtedly so urgently need. Canada has been shipping wheat to Greece and has recently arranged for the shipment of 200,000 tons to Belgium when that country is freed. It will be for the conference to discuss the much more extensive plans that will have to be laid for the future.

Puerto Ricans Await Reform Results

Conditions in Puerto Rico as observed by The Christian Science Monitor's own correspondent during a first-hand investigation of the island are described in another of Mr. Beaufort's articles on the subject.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in the Atlantic

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 22—Two million Puerto Ricans are today waiting with mixed feelings to see whether the socio-economic reforms launched by the Insular Legislature and Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell will solve the problems which neither government nor industry has solved in the past.

The controversy resulting from the reform efforts has aroused extraordinary bitterness but it has not altered the basic dilemma: too many people in too small a space. A recent study of living standards here made the comparison that the population of the United States would have to reach 2,000,000,000 before it could equal the over-population density of 560 persons a square mile in Puerto Rico today.

Several persons with whom I have talked say that nothing short of large scale emigration or some other drastic expedient will ever alleviate the misery and poverty produced by present overcrowding. Puerto Ricans have never taken to emigration in the past, however, and it is doubtful whether they would do so today.

1943 Relief Program

An immediate unemployment crisis—resulting from conclusion or discontinuance of war construction and the shipping shortage—is to be met by a $50,000,000 relief program for 1943. New luxury taxes, increased income taxes, a 5 per cent "Victory Tax," and 70 per cent of the export tax will raise an estimated $25,000,000 of this amount. The Federal Government will supply the other $25,000,000.

The War Emergency Council decided to limit expenditures to $1,000,000 a month for the first six months. So far, the monthly amounts have been below that estimate. The number of unemployed is estimated at from 200,000 to 400,000.

Looking further ahead, Governor Tugwell has encouraged the Insular Legislature to develop a program of industrialization for Puerto Rico. A development company has been established with an appropriation of $500,000, authorized to issue $5,000,000 worth of bonds.

New Industries

"The policy of the company," according to John Lear, Co-ordinator of Information for Puerto Rico, "is to encourage private investment wherever possible. Only where risks are such that private capital is not willing to take them, and where the Government considers prospects sufficiently sound, will the Government itself step in and take part in the financing."

Industries either in existence or on their way include the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration cement plant, established in 1935, which Mr. Lear said makes $500,000 profit a year; a butyl alcohol plant, a plant for making cloth bags from coconut fiber and sisal, a bamboo furniture factory, and a glass bottle plant, the biggest of the development company's current undertakings. To date, they have not made much dent in the unemployment problem.

According to the head of San Juan's largest bank, Puerto Rican banks will underwrite the development company's bonds if they are made sufficiently attractive to be sold on the New York market. Defense expenditures and "forced liquidation" of business have crammed $143,000,000 into this island's banks, more than they have ever held before. Forced liquidation means that merchants have sold all their stocks, collected most of their bills, been prevented by the shipping shortage from getting more goods, and so are left with cash instead of merchandise.

Whether this reservoir can be tapped for the development company and its public or semi-public enterprises remains to be seen. A number of business people have told me that "business is being frightened away from Puerto Rico."

Aside, however, from the three or four sugar centrals and properties which have been recently purchased by the Government as part of its land reforms, there has been no announcements of the sale of large business enterprises.

One prominent Puerto Rican, who preferred to be anonymous as "a conservative banker," said he thought the business community here had entered upon a period of "watchful waiting."

Puerto Ricans Face Increasing Draft Call

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 22

The largest draft call in Puerto Rico since the war began has just been issued. The conscripts will not be "bilingually" trained, since all have passed the eighth grade and can speak or at least understand English. The new inductees will serve under continental and Puerto Rican officers.

The accelerated induction program is the result of the Army's long-term study to see how and where Puerto Rican manpower best could be used in the war.

U. S. Pilot Bags Seven Planes In One Day Over Guadalcanal

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, April 22—When First Lieut. J. E. Swett, Marine Corps pilot, shot down seven enemy planes over Guadalcanal in a single air action on April 7, he established a record that has not been equaled so far in this war.

The story of Lieutenant Swett's achievement has just been released by the Headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., Commander in Chief of the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific.

During a heavy enemy attack, he was directed to intercept dive bombers headed for Tulagi. He led his flight against 15 Japanese planes at 14,000 feet. Lieutenant Swett and his wingman attacked a pair of bombers simultaneously. Lieutenant Swett's quarry burst into flames and his companion's prey also hit water. While the rest of the flight engaged a formation of Zeros, Lieutenant Swett dived singlehanded on the dive bombers causing them to jettison their loads. Two burst in flames. The American pilot pulled sharply out of his dive to avoid antiaircraft fire from his own ships in the harbor, then chased a group of Zeros from a rendezevous north of Florida.

In successive runs Lieutenant Swett downed and sank four enemy planes. With ammunition nearly gone, he engaged and shot down his final Zero for the day. His plane's oil-cooling system bullet-riddled, his windshield smashed, and himself wounded by splinters, the pilot glided his Grumman Wildcat fighter to a landing through antiaircraft fire.

Simultaneously, four Army Lightnings closed in on a trio of Zeros at 30,000 feet. One enemy plane was downed by a burst from a Lightning at 50 yards. The two remaining Zeros tried to loop and one was picked off at the top of its arc at close range. The third was caught in a steep dive and the pilot bailed out. This same group of Lightnings next caught eight Zeros, sinking four. Of the remainder, two which started for home were shot down and the other two were listed as probably destroyed.

There was a time when the Lightning and Wildcat fighter planes were considered inferior to the Zero. Now, as United States pilots have mastered the technique of flying them, it is found that under certain conditions both planes are able to outmaneuver the Zero with results such as these.

This great air battle also proves conclusively the superiority of United States pilots and equipment. It supports as well the growing theory that Japanese pilots, though well schooled in navigation and finding targets, are insufficiently trained in fighting tactics. Japanese pilots are classed here in two groups. In the first are the good pilots, while the second is made up of inexperienced men such as those which American pilots encounter most of the time now.

American air losses have been slightly higher during the past three months due to the fact the Allies have been carrying the air war to the enemy. But when United States pilots are given an opportunity such as the April 7 assault, matching fighter against fighter, it is pretty much a one-sided show.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, April 22, 1943

A Thursday Page

Lone Boy

By Margaret Ann Hubbard

Author of "Seraphina Todd," "The Hickory Limb," etc.

Chapter One

The Poseys were almost at the end of their journey West. Helena, the newest of the boom towns in the Montana Territory, lay before them. Sam Posey, out on the boot with Davey and the old prospector, Slewfoot Barnes, and his young partner, Hi Tucker, saw it first, as the stagecoach rattled down off the mountain trail to the smoother road in the valley. Ellen Jerusha Posey saw it next. That was to be expected, even though she was squeezed inside the stage with her mother and Ann and all the younger ones—Henrietta and Thankful and Miranda, and the baby, Sammy.

Ellen Jerusha had missed very little in her twelve years of existence. The three months' journey up-river from her home town of Lexington, Missouri, through country known only to the Indians and wolves and bears, had been a delightful interval for her. For a time she had wondered if the end of the trip might not also mean the end of adventure; but her brief acquaintance with Slewfoot had banished those fears. The West, he said, was like a wild young colt, unbroken and untamed. You could expect anything from it.

"There she be!" Slewfoot cried, dangling down over the roof of the stage. "That's Helena. How do you like her looks, Mis' Posey?"

"Well—" said Lou Posey.

"Anyway, it's better than Missouri, with everybody wondering are you a Confederate or a Unionist," Ellen Jerusha reminded her before she popped her head out between the curtains of the old Cottontail.

"Well—" said Lou again.

No one listened to hear if she went farther. Helena and fortune were up ahead. Far to the left flowed the Missouri River, backed by the shadowy blue of the Big Belt Mountains. To the right, at the western edge of the valley, rose two great rounded domes, pale green with new spring grass, tall evergreens decorating their summits like paper cutouts.

"That there's Mount Helena," Slewfoot went on, waving a finger at the larger and nearer of the pair. "An' t'other one's Mount Ascension. In between 'em is Last Chance Gulch, an' that's where the town is. You can't see much yet."

End of the Rainbow

"Last Chance!" Ellen Jerusha repeated. The end of the rainbow! Here lay the richest gold mines in the world. Gold had lured men into building a thriving town in this gulch, where, ten months before, there had been only empty silence. It was to be had for the digging. That appealed to Sam Posey. Not the digging, to be sure. Sam was not a hustler. But Lou, his wife, was, and Ellen Jerusha showed many of her traits. So when Sam had declared he was about to follow Horace Greeley's burning advice, "Go West, young man!", taking his sister's boy, Davey Parks, along for a partner, Lou had disposed of her household goods, loaded up her washing machine, and gone West, too.

"It's right pretty, back that way against the mountains," said Lou.

Everyone agreed. Abruptly, as the horses clipped along, the ridges opened out, disclosing several hundred dwellings of all kinds—dirt-roofed log cabins, tents, brush shelters, and a very few frame houses—clustered around on the hills.

The main street, which the stage was now entering, curved along the bottom of the gulch to end in a pile of tailings. At both sides and ahead the mountains loomed, crossed and re-crossed by other streets which were, like Main Street, only rutted roads climbing industriously to halt at the brink of wilderness. Stores with high false fronts faced each other importantly shoulder to shoulder on this main thoroughfare. A barefooted man, wearing a pair of trousers made from floursacks with the labels still on, swung his pickaxe almost beside the stagecoach.

All up and down the gulch picks were biting into the dirt, flooded sluiceboxes were slopping their muddy water into the streets, and piles of tailings grew hour by hour at the very doors of the houses. Everywhere were bearded men and boys with pickaxes and goldpans slung on their backs. Small burros and mules trod the dry streets into powdery dust that filled the air, or slipped and slid in the great patches of mud near the mines. Friendly Indians lounged in the doorways, cheering their brothers who stood on ponies, bareback, and galloped grandly by. This was a man's town.

The stage was greeted with shouts and the usual crowd running into the street when it drew up before the International Hotel. One by one the family emerged into the hot, dusty sunshine of the street. At a nod from the driver, a member of the audience leaped to the top of the stage and tossed down the Posey belongings, bouncing them with a splendid disregard for what they might contain. The stock tender jumped to the boot, slapped the lines, and the stage rattled away. Lou, with her children clustered around her, stood alone beside the baggage. It was a forlorn welcome to Helena.

But they didn't stand there long. Slewfoot Barnes, for all his rough manners, was a gentleman, and he had studied out the probable state of the family finances. He sauntered over to Lou.

"Now, ma'am, I cal'late you won't take me amiss. You an' the children, you got to sleep someplace tonight." Lou nodded, and he went on. "You can go to Ma Schmouse's boardin' house, an' she'd be right glad to take you in. But her place ain't fitted out with private rooms."

"They can make out at the Evergreen, Ma'll see to that," said a white-headed boy of about Ellen Jerusha's own age. He had been watching the arrival of the strangers with a business-like air, quite as if he had often met the stage with an eye to guiding a few guests toward the Evergreen.

"Now, that's fine for men, Turk," said Slewfoot kindly, "but with these-here ladies it's different." He turned to Lou. "The upstairs is all one, seein' that men stays there, an' they just flop on the floor."

"Aw, Ma wouldn't expect 'em to—" began Turk.

Slewfoot's Cabin

But Slewfoot had another idea. Within a few minutes he had the small procession organized and on the way up the gulch. When the street ended abruptly against the hillside, he turned to the right to follow a rough path up through the bunch grass. A handful of cabins inhabited a small flat space on the mountain, and to one of these the miner led his guests. It wasn't a pretty cabin. The walls were of unfinished pine logs, and the roof was covered with dirt from which a thick mat of grass and weeds had sprung up. One small muslin window was its only source of light.

The lock was a stick thrust through a bent wire. Slewfoot pulled it out and threw wide the door.

"Here we are, folks! Nothin' fancy. It belongs to me an' Hi, an' we're right glad to have you share it. Him an' me'll sleep outside on the woodpile. Done it plenty o' times. An' we'll take it as a treat to get some real cookin'. Mostly we're usin' the gold pan for prospectin' an' I don't bother emptyin' it out to make the biscuits in, so we do without. Now, ma'am, what'll it be first?"

"Firewood and water," said Lou. "Davey'll help."

"He'll find the wood, right enough," Slewfoot replied. "But I can't promise about the water. What's in the new ditch ain't bad first thing in the mornin', but after they been sluicin' all day she gets pretty thick."

Ellen Jerusha sat down on the hillside and pulled off her bonnet. That must be Chinatown just below her. Small, thin-looking houses were clustered thickly at the head of the gulch where it divided itself in two to pass around a high ridge. There was very little activity around the houses, but a few yellow men with long queues could be seen proceeding calmly from one to another with their hands tucked up the sleeves of their robes. Beyond that loomed Mount Ascension with scattered cabins and a big stock pen filled with horses and oxen. All around in those lonely hills, men were prospecting for gold, working slowly up the gulches in the hope that here the rains of centuries might have gathered the precious metal and buried it in the soil.

"What do you think of it?" asked Hi, sitting on his heels beside Ellen Jerusha. It was the first time he had spoken voluntarily since the beginning of the stage journey.

Wild and Different

"I reckon I like it," said Jerry thoughtfully. "It's wild and different. This couldn't happen in Missouri."

"No," Hi agreed.

They sat in silence for a few minutes, listening to the shouts of two men whose team of oxen had come too near a prospect hole and stood now with the covered wagon teetering at the brink.

"Sometimes they fall in," said Hi. "Then you'd ought to hear the bullwhackers yell. Ain't no fun, bein' a bullwhacker."

"Where are they going?" Jerry asked.

"Up Grizzly Gulch, 'less they slide into that hole."

Jerry's eyes wandered along the mountains. "Some day I'm going to explore all those hills."

"Don't get too brave," Hi warned. "Injuns around. Grizzlies, too, an' wildcats."

"Are there? Right around here, Hi?"

The young man's lips opened, but his eyes fell on some object beyond Ellen Jerusha, and he was stricken dumb. Jerry turned quickly. It was only Ann.

"Please tell me, Hi," she begged.

Hi didn't even answer. He scrambled to his feet and hurried off toward the back of the cabin where Davey was chopping wood.

"Well, he's not very polite!" Ann complained, but secretly she was pleased to see that Hi didn't treat her as a child and chatter away as he did to Ellen Jerusha, three years younger.

The sun had gone down behind Grizzly Gulch. The whole town lay in shadow, but out on the flat riverbottom yellow sunshine still baked the earth. Down beside the ditch a miner dropped his shovel, emptied his gold pan, and gave a long musical cry.

The Miner's Goodnight

"O-o-oh Jo-o-oe!"

From the far hillside, another answered, "O-o-oh Jo-o-o-oe!" For a few minutes the call echoed up and down the gulches, out to the last man working the last hole where the ditch emptied into Ten-Mile Creek.

"What in the world!" said Ellen Jerusha.

She and Ann listened. The evening was very peaceful. The oxen lowed softly in the corral across the gulch, and off down town mechanical music pounded on and on. A wolf howled somewhere up Dry Gulch. The stocktender's dog warned him off. Into Ellen Jerusha's mind floated the picture of a white-headed boy in a blue shirt and torn trousers. Sometime, she hoped, she'd make the acquaintance of Ma Schmouse and the Evergreen—and Turk.

"O-o-o-oh Jo-o-o-oe!" called the last miner for the last time.

Jerry smiled. It was a performance she was to hear repeated many times in Last Chance, the miner's goodnight as he washed his last pan. Tomorrow would be another day. Perhaps tomorrow he would strike it rich.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Through courtesy of Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University

"Dancer With Arms Raised," by Degas

Let's Talk About Books!

Book Reviews

Happy Ending

A book long awaited by Laura Ingalls Wilder fans is now ready—"These Happy Golden Years," illustrated by Helen Sewell and Mildred Boyle, published by Harper & Brothers, New York. $2. Boys and girls who began reading this splendid group of stories about the American frontier with the first book, "The Little House in the Big Woods," have been growing up with the heroine until now they are the same age as Laura Ingalls was—not quite sixteen.

For those who have not followed the westward trek of this engaging family in the books as they appeared, this delightful new story is complete in itself, but we warmly recommend the entire series, eight books, real records, all written out of the author's own experiences. Mrs. Wilder is the Laura Ingalls in her books and Almanzo Wilder is her husband. Girls will especially like this, "the end of the Little House Books," which begins with Laura's experiences as teacher in her first school, and ends with her marriage to Almanzo and their going to live in a "Little House" of their own, the home Almanzo had built for Laura with his own hands.

Model Airplanes

We are told that our armed forces need 800,000 model airplanes and an urgent call has been issued to model builders of America to co-operate in the war effort by building model airplanes to help win the war. Emanuele Stieri's book, "Building Model War Planes, For The Army and Navy" (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York. $2.50), offers a complete series of fine, dramatic photographs of the airplanes the government needs, with detailed instructions on all the steps in the construction of the models themselves. All plans and photographs carry an official credit line of the Army, Navy, or Royal Air Force.

Workers will find this book invaluable for their job of making the models to be used for the training of military and civilian pilots, ground crews, airplane spotters, aerial gunners, and "others whose swift decisions—as to whether a plane be friend or foe—will often be the deciding factor between victory or defeat." The author has prepared also a supplement with template plans, or actual working patterns, for the various parts of each of the sixty planes. These are indispensable working tools for model builders.

Nearly a third of these models were featured on the page For Young People in the two series on building model airplanes published last summer and winter.

Book Briefs

Young people who have the yen to travel, live in a trailer and see the country will have to be content to travel by book and not by auto this year, since such trips are out for the duration. We suggest "Trailer Trio," by Emma Atkins Jacobs, illustrated by Pelagie Doane, and published by The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, $2, as the book to take them on a trip, where they may share the jolly experiences of Maleta, Anne, and Roger as they travel westward in Worry Wart from dusty South Dakota to Idaho.

Looking backward in the history of New York State to the year 1816, Herbert Best tells a good story in "Gunsmith's Boy," illustrated by Eric Berry, and published by The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. $2. Young Seth Lewis, the hero, set out on foot from Albany to join his Uncle, a trapper, in up-state New York. After a long, hard journey and upon finding his uncle's cabin deserted, Seth asked for work to earn his food at the door of Gamaliel Reed. He was fortunate when Mr. Reed hired him to work in his shop. Seth soon discovered this was a gunsmith's shop and that Mr. Reed was the G. Reed stamped on the pistols Seth had been proudly carrying. Seth's job here was interesting and important, for in those days every man and grown-up boy had a rifle. How Seth learned to make fire arms, how he shared in the gallant defense of the village of Cold Brook unfolds in this tale older boys will like.

Marion F. Lansing pays honor to some of the men who explored and developed South America in her fine book, "Against All Odds." Of these pioneers, she says: "The challenge of a New World does something to the men who can meet it. Adventure becomes heroic, as men overcome all obstacles, triumph against all odds. So these pioneer stories belong not only to all South Americans, . . . but also to all Americans. They are a Pan-American inheritance which we cannot afford to miss." William Sharp, a well-known artist, has contributed greatly with maps and pictures. (Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York. $2.)

In "Camp Hero," by B. J. Chute, boys who have been to camp, or those eager to go, will find a good story of camp life, with special emphasis upon sports, and the importance of co-operation. The two leading characters, because of a keen rivalry, do not get on well, but by the end of the summer Red and Duke have settled their differences. They had both managed to learn that there were other people in the world besides themselves. They'd learned the hard way; but they'd learned. (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.)

Wyoming in 1892 is the scene and time of a good frontier and mystery story for girls, "Sophie of The Lazy B," by Myra Reed Richardson, illustrated by Nicholas Panesis. Sophie Barton and her friend Zed lived in those stirring days of the war between the big cattle ranchers and the homesteaders, discovered a spy and had other humorous and breathtaking adventures on the Wyoming prairie. (Robert M. McBride & Company, New York. $2.)

"Songs of Freedom," compiled, arranged, and edited by Archibald T. Davison, Katherine K. Davis, Frederic W. Kempf, is a valuable and timely collection of sixty-nine songs with the theme of freedom, representing the Americas and Europe. (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.75.)

Florence Bethune Sloan

Youth Leaders in Training

By Peggy Scott

There are few more thrilling and satisfying activities, as many young people have already discovered, than that of training to be a Youth Club Leader.

"I never thought Youth Clubs would become a full-time interest for me!" said Margaret Stewart, a girl who at one time worked in a Manchester cotton factory on a machine that she found very monotonous, and who was given the opportunity to train as a Youth Club Leader. "Think of it! Your chosen interest as your daily work!"

Not only Margaret Stewart, but twenty-five other girls who had worked since leaving school in factory, office, bank, laundry, and café, were thrilled when I saw them in training for Leaders. Their expenses are being met by a Bursary Fund of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. Officers of the National Association of Girls' Clubs, which directs the training, selected a variety of girls of all religions so that the various types of clubs might have Leaders best suited to their needs. The girls chosen had all given up their leisure over a period of years to Youth Clubs or to the Girl Guides. You may like to meet some of them.

Meet the Girls

Here is Nancy Lockyer, plump and jolly, with bright dark eyes. Nancy left school when she was fifteen and wanted to go on the stage. She was trained, and found a place in a Shakespeare Repertory Company. When there was no part for her to play, she became house-mother to the Company. Then she was needed at home and had to give it up. Afterwards she worked in a laundry, then as a canvasser, then in an antique shop, and finally in a café. In her spare time she worked for a boys' and girls' club. The voluntary work in the club finally gave her the chance which means so much to her. After her training is completed, she wants to be a Leader in a Youth Club in the country.

"I am a country girl," she said. "So many people want to stay in the towns and 'go slumming' that the rural areas are neglected. There is a great need for social workers to help in the life of the villages. The country children are different from the town children. In the towns the children have tremendous vitality which needs some outlet; in the country this vitality has to be aroused."

Ann Cohen was a shorthand typist. She only had to work three days a week from 10 to 1 o'clock, and she had a very good salary. Her Chief encouraged her in the work she did for the Stepney Jewish Club, but she still felt that she was wasting time, during the war, sitting in an office and when the Bursary opened the way for her she gave up her job. Already she feels that her conception of Youth Clubs and what they can do has widened.

"I used to think of Clubs as confined to my own area," she explained; "now I see them as influencing the whole of England. There is far more scope in what they can do than I ever realized. They are a tremendous help to young people, especially in towns. At the beginning of the war most of the Clubs were closed but our Club has always remained open. We are quite near a gaming house, and the boys used to spend a great part of their week's earnings on billiards. We invited them into the girls' club and they found games to interest them and also gymnastics. The boys' clubs are open now, but the boys who came to us are still staunch supporters of our Club."

Running a Hostel

Sarah Nott worked in a Jewish clothing firm in Stepney and belonged to a Presbyterian Church Club where she ran a discussion group. She was also a lieutenant in the Guides. When Stepney was badly blitzed, about thirty old-age pensioners were taken to a hostel outside Birmingham, and Sarah and another girl went to look after them. For 18 months these two London girls were away in the country, and for 3 months they ran the hostel themselves because the Warden was incapacitated.

Mary Brown was in the Bank of England with good hours, good holidays, and good pay.

"I shall be poor now," she said, "but I think it is worth it! I love being in touch with people and I like small children. The dirtier and stickier they are the more I like them! I get a great thrill when I am walking down a narrow street and a small boy calls out 'Hi, Miss! 'Ullo!'"

The girls who are training to be Youth Leaders are living in Women's Settlements in various parts of the country and are sharing the practical social work. They are attached to Youth Clubs, run Wolf Cub Packs; do handicrafts with the children; join in the Physical Training class so that they would be able to take simple physical training if a teacher could not be obtained; give out library books in order to get in touch with the children and learn about their home conditions; in short, begin to be the friend who is always at hand, as the Club Leader is expected to be.

Visits of observation are arranged for the students to factories, police courts, Juvenile Employment Exchanges, and a wide variety of Social Institutions.

The students meet together every month and discuss their experiences.

The need for trained Club Leaders is very marked. Several girls will finish their course of 18 months' training this summer. Then, not only will jobs be waiting for them, but they will be able to find these jobs in practically any part of the country they choose. So important is the work in the eyes of the Government that their calling up for war work is indefinitely deferred. At the present time, however, only those who are under 19 or over 23 are allowed by the Ministry of Labour to take the training.

Word Stairs

In word stairs you drop the first letter and add a new one to the other end to make each stair. Put new letters for the stars, and repeat the old letters for the "ditto" marks.

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1. A supplication or entreaty.
2. Meadows.
3. Comfort.
4. At sea.
5. To wither or harden by heat.
6. Organs of hearing.

(The answers will be published on this page next Thursday.)

Know Your Block Workers

Do you sometimes have questions about how our war program affects you and your family? Right now, when our government is working out new wartime plans, it is important to know what is expected of us.

The neighborhood and block leader plan will help us to understand what we must do to win this war. Every rural community has or will have two Neighborhood Leaders, a man and a woman, for each group of about 10 to 15 farm families. Each town, under 2,500 population, will have a similar organization.

In larger towns and cities there will be leaders for each block known as Block Leaders. In some States the leaders are called by a different name, for instance, in Massachusetts they are known as Minute Men and Minute Women. Sometimes leaders ask boys and girls to help take information out to the neighbors.

This neighborhood plan is a wonderful organization for a great Democracy like ours to build. Every leader is a volunteer, serving without pay. They are chosen because of their willingness to serve. They must carefully study government instructions on rationing, rubber, scrap collection and other similar war programs, then take the correct information to their neighbors.

This plan is spoken of as a "two-way" plan. The people in Washington need information from us in order to make rationing rules that will be fair to everybody. They must know facts about how much food is on hand or is going to be raised. When our leaders ask about how much food we have canned, for instance, we can tell them without fear. No one is going to send in our names or come and take our food away from us. We are all neighbors, working together to help our armed forces win the War of Freedom.

Dorothy Emerson

A Dime Helps Win The War

The 4H Club members in the United States put their earnings into government stamps and bonds last year to the amount of six million dollars.

One ten cent stamp will buy 5 cartridges or one set of army insignia. One $18.75 bond will buy one field telephone or one pilot's winter jacket.

If you keep your bonds for ten years, every $3.00 you invested will be worth $4.00. When the war is over these war savings can be used to help with your education or to get started in a home or in the business world.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

newfound
On Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
Natural outdoor life amid lovely surroundings assures physical and spiritual development. All sports and games that girls enjoy. White, sandy beaches, safe bathing. Dramatics and dancing given special emphasis. Riding, arts and crafts, overnight trips. Exceptional housing facilities. Staffed by professional teachers. Illustrated booklet
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Pines Lakes, Paterson, N. J.
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Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor for 30 years.

In the heart of the White Mountains. 22nd year. Seniors, Juniors, Midgets, 6 to 18. Mountain camping trips. All water and land sports, riding, crafts, dramatics, Gardening. Physical fitness program. Catalog. Hope M. Allen, Director. 11 Everett Ave., Providence, R. I.
WAUKEELA
FOR GIRLS • EATON CENTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PINE TREE
On Mountain Lake, 2000 ft. above sea level. Half-way between New York and Philadelphia. All water and field sports. RIDING, SAILING. Flexible program. 4 to 17 years. Guest House for Parents.
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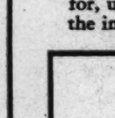
OPECHEE Girls 4-15 28th Year
FOR HAPPINESS

New London, N. H. Safe location on Pleasant Lake in White Mts. Selected enrollment. Land and water sports. Sandy beach. Dancing. Cabins. Alt. 1400 ft. Fee $150. Booklet.
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KOHANA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership . . . BOOKLET.
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Girls 5-18 yrs.
GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN
Established 1911. Creative activities. SPECIAL WAR-TIME PROGRAM. Camp Craft. Nature Study. $240 for 8 wks. Special Counsellor Training Program.
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WEL. 6625 519 Melrose St., Chicago

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Co-operate to Raise Food for Uncle Sam
Girls 5-18. 15th year. Spring Lake, Maine. Location ideal for present-day needs. Private inland lake in famous Rangeley Region. "Farming and Gardening" program featured for 1943. Combine Riding, Sailing, Swimming, Canoeing, Tennis, Bicycling and all camp activities. Plan to spend a summer where you can help. Catalog.
Miss Helen E. Atwood, Director, Wauregan, Conn.

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ROBIN HOOD CAMP
On lake in Ramapo Mts.
65 miles from N. Y. C. Land and water sports; trailing, riding, dramatics, music, nature, crafts. 3 weeks $50. Booklet C.
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CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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WHITE MOUNTAIN CAMP FOR GIRLS
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Girls 5-18 37th Season Cornish, Me.
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55 miles from Denver—Modern rustic cabins. Riding—Pack trips—Land and water sports—All-weather tennis courts—Dancing—Crafts—Dramatics—Unusual elective program—Girls 9-19. Join our new Junior Army Auxiliary Corps. Illustrated Booklet.
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For Girls 13-18
Enjoy the advantages of a summer of co-operative living and community helpfulness. CAMP LIFE plus the opportunity of constructively helping with the war effort. Girls work and play under superior leadership. For complete information write the Director, Miss Eugenia M. Parker, Denmark, Me.

SEA PINES 37th Season. Four Age Groups. 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding. Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School.
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brown ledge Mallett's Bay Vermont
"—one of New England's finest camps." Free daily riding for every girl. Finest show horses, musical lance drill, trail riding, jumping optional. Sailing, racing tactics. Special acting group and theatre. Fencing, tennis, golf, riflery, archery, crafts, swimming, trips. Farm and canning project. 75 selected girls. One tuition covers all. Booklet. Please give age.
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15th Season FOR GIRLS 6-18
Located in the Muskoka Lake District of Northern Ontario
"Happy Family Atmosphere"
Individual attention. Music, Dramatics, Dancing, Camp Craft, Arts and Crafts. Canoe Trips, Sailing. All land and water sports including golf. Guest houses for visitors.
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Over 30 years under same management. Staff of experienced educators. Varied program to meet the needs of the individual boy. Separate Junior Camp. Auxiliary mountain camp. Sailing. All sports. Cabins. Reasonable fee covers all trips, riding. No extras. Uniforms not required. Limited enrollment. References exchanged. Booklet on request.
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Readfield, Maine
Edward Kip Chace, Asst. Director
198 Moore St., Princeton, N. J. Tel. 1661

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All camp activities, including sailing and horseback riding. Junior, Intermediate and Senior Units. Program adapted to meet needs of individual boys. Write for booklet to:
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Green Lake, Wis.
Specializing in ages 5-12
All land and water sports—Crafts
$200 FOR 8 WEEKS
Write to MRS. GLADYS REICHENBACH
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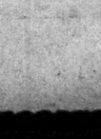
Boys 6 to 16 Harrison, Me.
The sincerity and reputation of this camp appeal to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Congenial atmosphere. Careful supervision by men of high calibre. Fee includes horseback riding and trips. Fresh vegetables from own farm. Booklet, A. O. Carlson, Ph. D., Box 807, Scarsdale, N. Y.

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POCONO PINES, PA. Boys 6 to 17.
10th Season. Secluded mountain camp 3 hours N. Y. 2000 acre estate. Cabins. Lake. Sand Beach. Programs planned to develop self reliance. Boating, Tennis, Hiking, Riding, Crafts. 3 age groups. NAWAKWA for GIRLS opp. shore of lake. Write or phone for Booklet "M."
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Adventure for boys on Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. Trips, riding, rifle, golf, tennis, water sports. Optional, no extra cost: C. A. A. ground course, drill, tutoring. Flying available. Mature staff. Cabins. Bkit.
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Boys 8-18. Mountain camp on private lake, New Milford, Pa. 26th year. 700 Acres. Daily riding, complete course in horsemanship. Fine lake swimming. All other sports. Our own dairy farm and gardens. 3 age groups. Skilled leader for each 4 boys. Personal development our aim. Booklet. ROBERT T. SMITH, 242 West End Ave., New York City

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For Boys 32rd year. Convenient Michigan location. Happy boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals. "Ora Scouts." Boat Building. Swimming instruction. Sports. Land Yacht trips. Tutoring optional. Moderate fee includes horseback-riding. For catalogue address—Roger Hill at
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FOR BOYS, 6 TO 18 23rd SEASON
"Where the foundation of mind and body are made strong."
Located in the famous Muskoka Lake District of Northern Ontario. Canoe trips, all land and water sports under direction of college coaches. Guest houses for visitors. Director, Matt Mann, Swimming Coach, University of Michigan.

BOB-WHITE Freedom and Fun in the Country
Boys 4-15 in three separate divisions.
Gay Comrades, Wholesome Activity, Skill in Sports.
Riding included in fee. Swimming, All Sports, Gardening, Care of animals. Covered Wagon and Pack Trips. Mature Staff. Unusual care for small boys. Wartime service activities for older campers. Easily accessible at Ashland, Mass. 29th Year.
Separate unit for Girls up to 11 years.
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Lesiahau boys may earn on camp farms—may take high school accredited, War Department specified courses in auto mechanics, electricity, radio, shop and mathematics—enjoy all land and sea sports in northern Michigan forests. booklet, Arthur S. Huey, Dir., Glen Arbor, Mich.
Homestead for adults under same management

Summer Camps for boys and girls are advertised on the Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor, Mondays, and on the Young People's Page, Thursdays. If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

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Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

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AGES 5 TO 14
Large Attractive Campus
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A thoughtfully planned summer for boys and girls 4-12. The best in camping tradition and understanding of younger children adapted to wartime conditions. Adequate, appetizing food. Scrupulous physical care. Conscientious regard for safety. Imaginative group activities. Sympathetic guidance under capable leadership. Tuition $255. Camp Vistamont, girls 13-18, affiliated.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Lewis
3700 Glenwood Road, Bethesda, Md.
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WASSOOKEAG SCHOOL-CAMP
Boys earn school credits at accredited summer session established in 1926. By beginning at 12, 14, or 15, students complete the standard four-year school course in three calendar years. Land and water sports. Separate summer and winter campuses. Extended to year-round educational program in 1939.
LLOYD HARVEY HATCH, Headmaster
DEXTER, MAINE

Meeting of Presidents Links Nations Closer

Continued from Page 1

Government are very much in the right place in this fight against the Axis, but it remains for Mexico to find ways to accomplish a really total military and economic mobilization.

Brotherhood in Arms

In his radiocast in Monterrey, Mr. Roosevelt remarked that "brotherhood in arms has been established" but President Avila Camacho has found it necessary to move cautiously in asking for the sacrifices and restrictions which total war demands. It is agreed that the President's gallant gesture in going to Mexico rather than asking Gen. Avila Camacho to visit Washington will contribute greatly to awakening Mexicans to the valuable role they have to play in the Allied war program.

2. The meeting has strengthened visibly the cause of a Mexican expeditionary force to one or more of the fighting fronts. This is a known objective of Camacho Government and it is understood he found Mr. Roosevelt sympathetic to the plan.

3. By becoming the United States' most active Latin-American ally, Mexico hopes to see its close identity with the United States become the example and foundation stone of a stronger Pan-American unity which will help both to win the war and secure the peace.

Long Step Forward

President Roosevelt underlined this objective in the brief words he said at the luncheon he gave to President Avila Camacho at the mess hall of the naval station. He stressed both the immediate and long-range significance of common military instruction which is being given to prospective officers of a number of Latin-American countries.

"From the point of view of continental defense and unity of purpose," he added, "this kind of mutual training that we are doing both in the Army and the Navy with cadets from sister republics means a wide and a long step forward in the relations of this Hemisphere.

"Let the good work go on."

All of these developments, together with the deepened good feeling between the two countries, are the welcome by-products of wartime alliance. They can be expected to carry real gains in postwar relations. But it would be misleading to allow a few amiable headlines to cover up any of the real problems which the Roosevelt-Avila Camacho meeting is designed to help solve rather than conceal.

The central problem of Mexican-American relations is an old problem, and the fact is that there remains an acute, visible continuing apprehension among the Mexican people that the United States wants to dominate and exploit their resources. There are still deep-seated suspicions of concealed motives north of the Rio Grande and, worse still, they are now being fanned by Axis propagandists working within the country.

The clue to the gravity of this problem is the carefully timed, outspoken address delivered in Mexico City recently by George S. Messersmith, the experienced United States Ambassador to Mexico.

Assails Propagandists

In a speech so far little covered in American papers, Ambassador Messersmith opened fire on propaganda agents he held it better not to identify who, he charged, are sewing seeds of distrust between the two countries. He openly asserted that some Mexicans are spreading a campaign of lies to the effect that the United States is planning to abandon the "good-neighbor" policy and use its war-swollen might to dominate the Western Hemisphere.

The Ambassador told Mexicans that such a thought was unworthy except on the part of "those who themselves in their hearts feel they would use such power in such a way."

"Let us cast out of our minds such suspicions," he adedd, "and place in their proper category those who in these difficult times are trying to raise such suspicions with respect to the motives of those peoples who are making every conceivable sacrifice these days for their own future and for the future of others."

Ambassador Messersmith, a competent, career diplomat, undoubtedly was speaking by the book.

Meeting Well-timed

Mr. Roosevelt and General Avila Camacho probably timed their meeting to some extent to do all they could to allay this state of mind, and when Mr. Roosevelt, with great emphasis in his delivery, assured the Mexican Government and the Mexican people in his Monterrey speech that "the day of exploitation is over," he unquestionably was addressing his words to both sides of the border.

But a good beginning has been made; probably more than a beginning, rather a milepost, and while there is still much road to be traveled on the highway of better Mexican-American relations, the outlook is improved.

Presidents Roosevelt and Avila Camacho have shown that "good-neighbor" statesmen can walk over into each others front yard.

Bob Burns Had Nothing to Do With This

Associated Press from United States Army

The "Bazooka"—the Army's Own

Few details have been given out about this new type of antitank gun save that it will destroy any tank. It is loaded by one soldier and fired from the shoulder by another. Popular report is that it is modeled on the rocket plan and that the projectile is self propelling at a constantly increasing speed. It is being tested on the Fort Warren, Wyoming target range.

Liquor 'Ads' for Post Defeated by Big Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, April 22

At the Curtis Publishing Company stockholders meeting held yesterday, a resolution calling upon the Saturday Evening Post, one of the Company's publications, to accept liquor advertisements was defeated by a vote of 2,390,101 to 80,804.

The Company also announced that the books showed a net profit, after the usual reserve for taxes, of $602,459 for the first three months of this year.

All directors were re-elected.

President Dines

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, April 22 (AP)—Forthcoming from the Presidential train today were details of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Camp Gruber, Okla., on April 18 and to the mile-long Douglas Aircraft Corporation plant in Tulsa on April 19.

At Camp Gruber, Mr. Roosevelt downed four helpings of chili, and helpings of fried potatoes, macaroni, lettuce salad, radishes, crackers, bread and butter, candied carrots, cinnamon buns, and coffee.

"I don't get as good a meal as that in the White House," said the Chief Executive to his messmates, 208 officers and enlisted men selected at random. Nothing out of the ordinary was served.

In Tulsa the President received a model of a new light attack bomber, a gift of the workers of the Douglas aircraft assembly plant.

U. S. Gets Free Use Of Mareng 'Gas' Cell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Glenn L. Martin's "Mareng" cell—adaptable as a self-sealing (bullet proof) gas tank for airplanes or for converting a box car to a tanker—has been made available to the Government under a free license, the Baltimore aircraft manufacturer has announced.

In a letter to Mr. Martin, James Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, acknowledged for his department the receipt of the license to use the synthetic rubber fuel tank for airplanes and other conveyances.

The Mareng (so called for "Martin Engineering") was given for free license, Mr. Martin stated, "in the interest of hastening victory." It is in keeping, he said, with the spirit of the Aircraft War Production Councils, the East Coast unit of which he is president. The Councils, embracing practically all of the nation's aircraft manufacturers, were formed to exchange engineering and manufacturing information, technique, trade secrets, materials, equipment, and even personnel.

Senate Committee Decries Hushing of U-Boat Menace

Continued from Page 1

the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor and published Dec. 30, 1942, charging that the "full facts and gravity of the continuing submarine threat to the whole United Nations war effort still are being concealed from the public."

This story by Mr. Drummond, nationally quoted, gave the first announcement that "United Nations merchant shipping is being destroyed at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 deadweight tons a month."

Mr. Drummond added that the Navy was doing "a magnificent job" of protection along the coast, but that the sea sinkings still were continuing.

Substantiating this report, the Truman Committee by a coincidence uses the same phrase "a magnificent job" in discussing the Navy's activity, but nevertheless records that submarines in 1942 were taking an average toll of 1,000,000 tons of shipping a month, and that this, in the aggregate, was larger than united Anglo-American new construction.

The Truman Committee called the losses "heavy, but not disastrous," and after pointing out that while war production was increasing, submarine losses were diminishing in the latter months of the year, added:

"The Submarine menace can and will be effectively met."

Following publication in the Monitor Dec. 30 of Mr. Drummond's article, and its widespread reprinting and radiocasting, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at a press conference Jan. 5 said he "discounted" the figure of 1,000,000 tons of United Nations shipping losses monthly and later declared that the report that over-all sinkings now were at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a month was "incorrect," though he declined to specify further.

As though in answer to this, the Truman Committee declares in its report:

"Frankness is the best answer to propaganda. The submarine losses in 1942 have been widely circulated and must be known to the German Government."

The Committee added that although ship losses from submarine action have been heavy, they have not been disastrous.

"Some sinkings were unavoidable, but a large part of the loss would have been prevented had we had an early and large production of subchasers and destroyer escorts.

"Such losses will be prevented when more of such ships have been delivered and commissioned."

Thus, the Committee criticizes the Navy for sacrificing the protection of vessels vital to the transport of war cargoes to overseas battle areas while accomplishing its "magnificent job" in building up the fighting fleet.

The United States merchant shipbuilding record compares favorably with the British, but "it is no military secret that we do not now have enough shipping to supply our Allies with the weapons and food which they require and to transport and maintain overseas as many soldiers as we can train or as much material as we can produce."

A bright picture is painted of cargo-ship production, called "one of the best jobs that has been done in the entire war effort."

The report goes into the record of individual shipbuilding companies in detail, bringing out that while some made spectacular records, many others were backward in production.

The Committee discloses that the mass output of Liberty ships, called "ugly ducklings," is being redesigned into the "Victory ship," with more powerful engines, 50 per cent higher speed, and greater cargo-carrying capacity, but that this change, sponsored by the Maritime Commission, is opposed by the Navy and the War Production Board because it would complicate design and present standardization. In the "big dispute" on this subject, the Committee recommends that if a compromise agreement cannot be worked out, the two parties work in harmony and then refer the matter to President Roosevelt for a decision.

Failure of the Navy and Army to standardize auxiliary craft came in for Committee criticism, the discovery being made that 22 different types of towboats are being built for these services.

Other important findings in the 40,000 word report:

Not only must ships be used efficiently, but great care must be taken to get maximum use out of docks, cranes, lighters, and skilled workers.

Tankers, by ingenious welded deck supports, now are carrying large quantities of combat planes and auxiliary craft that used to take up valuable space below decks on dry-cargo vessels.

The Committee's text on the submarine shipping losses follows, in part:

"The submarine losses in 1942 have been widely circulated and must be known to the German Government. They averaged approximately 1,000,000 tons of shipping per month and in the aggregate exceeded the new construction built by the United States and Great Britain. However, the losses were lower during the last months of the year. Also, most of the ships that were sunk carried one or more cargoes to the fighting fronts before being destroyed and the enemy is now feeling the effects of increased supply shipments to the African Front."

House Recesses for New Tax Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—House leaders announced plans to recess the House from the close of business today until May 2, when a new pay-as-you-go tax bill will be introduced.

As the chamber met, a resolution to adjourn until May 3 was adopted unanimously.

Speaker Sam Rayburn announced earlier that the Senate will be asked to concur, although that chamber does not plan to halt its session over Easter.

The Speaker also said he was not opposed to a special rule that would bind the Republicans to one substitute plan for whatever proposal is reported by the Democratic majority on the Ways and Means Committee, but added, "I just do not see how it can be done. I ruled the tax bill privileged before and it will be privileged this time."

On the floor, Speaker Rayburn ruled that the tax bill would be privileged legislation on May 3 and open to amendments.

As a result of quick House developments today, the tax bill is right back again on the House floor, after three months. But a good deal has been gained in the long, tedious, and repetitious discussion, which has been the highlight thus far of the new 78th Congress.

For one thing, all sides now seem agreed on a minimum 20 per cent tax withholding at source, to begin July 1 against 1943 income.

Furthermore, the range of original disagreement between the two groups over the pay-as-you-go plan has been whittled down, even if last-minute efforts between Republican and Democrat leaders to reach unanimity in a closed conference have been unavailing.

The strategy on the floor probably will be as follows:

Republicans will make a fight for the Carlson bill, and if that fails then go over to their compromise offer for 75 per cent tax forgiveness.

Democrats will hold out as their compromise proposal a program that will forgive an estimated 50 per cent in taxes by returning 1942 rates to their 1941 levels. The unforgiven portion would be amortized over a three-year level.

Leaders of the Republicans said today they had rejected the Democratic 50-per cent plan because it would place "a crushing burden" on millions of taxpayers in the lower brackets through doubling up of tax payments. Democrats, on the other hand, defended it as a plan to give the largest percentage of forgiveness to the lower income brackets, declaring that taxpayers in these categories will be most affected by the 20 per cent withholding.

2 FCC Salaries May Be Stopped

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee said in a formal report today it would seek to prevent use of Government funds to pay the salaries of two Federal Communications Commission employees, described as "unfit for the present to continue in Government employment" because of alleged subversive activity.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, said the full Committee accepted a Subcommittee's report so describing the two and that the group would write into the next appropriation bill, due to reach the House floor early next month, a clause to forbid use of any of the funds to pay the salaries of:

Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, New York, Chief Analyst of the FCC Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, $6,500 a year.

Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., Arlington, Va., Assistant News Editor, Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, $3,200 a year.

Simultaneously, the Subcommittee reported it had investigated Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, attached to the same bureau at $6,500 a year, but had not found "sufficient evidence to support a recommendation of unfitness."

The Subcommittee was set up several weeks ago to determine whether funds should be denied for payment of salaries of alleged "subversive" Government employees.

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Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Steel (3)	1	50	50	50	
Adams Exp (.45g)	19	12	11¾	11¾	
Adams-Mills ½g	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Air Reduction (1a)	5	42¼	42	42¼	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	8	6	5⅞	6	
Allegheny Corp	41	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Allegheny pf xw	7	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Allegh pf $30 ww	18	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	2	33⅞	33½	33½	
Alleg Lud Stl .35g	10	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (¾a)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	155	154¼	154¼	— ¾
Allied Mills (1e)	4	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.30g)	25	10½	10¼	10¼	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	9	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Amal Leath	7	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	4	80½	80	80	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ⅜
Am Airlines (1½w)	4	63⅞	63½	63½	
Am Bank Note ½g	3	16	16	16	
Am Bosch (¼e)	2	8½	8¼	8¼	
Am Brake Shoe ½g	5	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	85	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Can (3)	2	82	80¼	80¼	— ¾
Am Can pf (7)	▼260	175	174⅝	174⅝	— ⅜
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	9	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
Am Car&F pf (9g)	2	69	68½	68½	— ½
Am Ch&Cable ½xe	1	22⅜	22⅞	22⅞	
Am Chicle 4a	▼ 50	105	104½	104½	—1
Am Cryo Sug ½g	12	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Distill	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Am Encaustic Til	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Am European ½e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
Am Export (½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
Am & For Powe	105	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Am&FP $6pf ¾k	1	63½	62½	63¼	+1¼
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	7	70⅞	69	70	+1¼
Am & F P 2 pf	111	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ⅜g	3	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leather	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am Home P (2.40)	1	62	62	62	
Am Ice	2	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Am Internat (¼g)	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅜
Am Invstl pf2½g	▼ 10	41	41	41	
Am Locomotive	22	14⅝	14¼	14½	
Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	100½	100½	100½	
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	2	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
Am M&Met (¼g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	25	25	25	— ⅝
Am News 1.80	▼210	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	219	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	35	33	32⅝	32½	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	27	30	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	34	9	8⅜	8¾	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	19	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	▼330	64¼	63½	64¼	— ¼
Am Safety Raz ½g	4	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅝
Am Seating (1e)	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bl 1g	▼340	31½	30¾	31½	+ ½
Am Smelt & R (2)	18	44⅜	43⅜	43⅞	+ ½
Am Sm & R pf 7	▼ 30	151¼	151¼	151¼	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs ½xe	10	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	17	26	25	25	— ¾
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	103½	103½	103½	
Am Sum Tob ¾g	4	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
Am Tel&Tel (9)	16	145	144¾	145	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	6	54	53½	54	+ ¾
Am Tob B (3a)	17	55⅜	54⅞	55⅜	+1
Am Tob pf (6)	▼250	139¼	138¾	139¼	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½g	39	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	10	37⅞	37½	37¾	+ ⅝
Am Water Works	147	8⅜	8	8⅛	
Am Woolen	2	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (2k)	3	69½	68	69½	+1½
Am Zinc L & S	8	6¼	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Am Zn pr pf 2½k	2	52	52	52	— ¾
Anaconda Cop ½g	52	29⅛	29	29½	+ ½
Anac W&C ¼g	▼440	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ¾
Anchor Hock .15g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
A P W Paper	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
Armour Illinois	70	5¾	5⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	5	58½	58	58½	+ ¾
Arm Ill pf	▼ 80	63	63	63	—2
Armstrong Ck ¼g	1	35	35	35	
Arnold Const (½)	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .10g	27	8¾	7⅝	8¾	+ ¾
Assd Dry Gds ½g	10	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Associates Inv (2)	2	33½	32¾	33½	+ ½
As D Gd 1 pf 6	▼ 20	81½	81½	81½	
Atch T&SF (3g)	26	55¾	55	55¾	— ⅛
Atch T&SF pf (5)	7	78⅞	78¼	78¾	— ½
Atl Coast Line 2e	17	33¾	32½	32½	— ⅜
Atl G&W Indies 3e	2	29	28	28	— 1
Atl Refining (.15g)	11	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
Atl Refin pf 4	▼ 80	108	108	108	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼g)	4	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd ¾g	▼ 80	61⅞	60½	60½	— ⅞
Atlas Pow pf 5	▼ 1	119	119	119	+ ½
Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Aust Nich pr A	▼ 50	49	49	49	
Aviation Corp .10g	31	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Baldwin Locomotive (1a)	42	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	37	9½	9¼	9½	
Balt & Ohio pf	14	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¾
Bangor & Ar	19	12⅛	11¾	11¾	
Bang&A pf 2½k	▼120	53¼	52¼	53¼	+ ¾
Barber Asphalt	14	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
Barker pf 2¾	▼ 20	37	37	37	
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	29	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
Beatrice Cream 1a	2	29	29	29	+ ¼
Beld-Hem (.80)	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	6	18⅜	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	7	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30g	2	15¼	15	15	
Best Foods (.60)	114	13⅞	12¾	13⅝	+1⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅜
Beth Steel (1½g)	28	64¾	64¼	64¼	
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115½	115½	115½	
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	6	33	32¼	33	+ ¾
Black & Deck 1.60	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	5	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	6	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ¼
Bon Ami B 2½	▼ 30	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	53¾	53	53¾	+1
Bond Stores(1.60)	4	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
Borden Co (.30g)	13	26⅛	25⅞	26½	+ ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	32⅜	32¼	32¼	
Boston & Maine	3	5½	5½	5½	
Bridgeport Br ⅛e	7	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	32	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	41	41	41	+1
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
Brunsw-Balke ½g	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	28	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	▼ 60	100¼	99½	99½	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	3	5⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Burling Mills .35g	27	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	69	12	12	12	
Bush Terminal	14	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf ¾k	▼ 2	35	34½	35	+1
Butler Bros .30g	9	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
Butte C&Z (¼e)	24	4⅝	4½	4½	
Byers (AM) Co	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson ½g	7	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	9	27⅜	27	27	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec ¼g	9	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	12	18	17½	18	+ ½
Can Dr G A (.60)	14	21	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
Can Pacific	40	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Cannon Mills (2)	2	41	40¼	41	+ ¼
Carriers&Gen (.20)	3	5	4¾	5	+ ⅜
Case (JI) pf 7	▼ 10	137	137	137	
Caterpil Tract (2)	8	46¼	45½	45¾	+ ¼
Celanese Corp ½g	25	36⅛	35¼	35⅞	+ ¼
Celanese 5 pf $	▼170	101½	101	101¼	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	▼ 10	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	▼ 50	124	123¼	123¼	— ¾
Celotex Corp (½)	8	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	9	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
Cent Fdry (.10g)	7		2⅞	3	
Cent RR N J	6	11⅜	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Cent Viol Sug 2½g	9	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	7	39¼	39	39	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	18	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Cert-teed 6% pf	▼ 880	60¼	58¾	58¾	— ½
Chain Belt (¼ea)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Cham Pap&Fib ½g	3	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf 6	▼ 20	105	105	105	+1
Checker Cab	3	20	20	20	+1¾
Ches & Ohio (3)	18	44¾	44¼	44½	— ¼
Ches & O pf (4)	3	99¾	99½	99¾	+1¾
Chi & E Ill	10	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50g	25	15¾	15⅛	15	+ ⅛
Chi Great West	16	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 4½k	10	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Chi Mail Ordr ¾xa	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T p pf2½	▼ 40	50	49¾	50	—1
Chi Rk Is & Pac	12	1	⅞	⅞	
Chi R I & Pac	10	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Chickasha Cot Oil	1	15½	15½	15½	
Childs Co	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾g	20	73	72¾	72⅞	+ ⅜
City Inv&F (1.20)	1	14½	14½	14½	
City I&F pf 6½	▼ 10	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ½
Clev E Il pf 4½a	▼ 40	113	113	113	+ ⅛
Clev Gr Bronze ½a	2	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Clev Gr Br pf(5)	▼ 10	104	104	104	
Climax Mol 1.20e	6	46¼	45	46	+1⅛
Cluett Peabody ½a	6	35¼	34⅜	35	— ⅛
Cluett Pea pf 7	▼ 10	144	144	144	—2
Coca-Cola (3)	4	99½	99	99	
Coca-Cola A (3)	†40	64¼	64⅛	64¼	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	11	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	— ½
Colg-P pf 4½	▼ 10	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Collins & Aik	3	23½	23⅝	23½	+ ¼
Collins&A pf(5)	▼ 10	110	110	110	—1
Col & South	▼490	12	11	12	+1
Col & Sou 1 pf	▼400	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf	▼ 10	10½	10½	10½	
Car Fuel & Ir ½pg	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Colum Br A (.30g)	4	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	309		4	3¾	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	7	60	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅞
Col G&E5½pf5	▼ 60	55¼	54¼	55¼	+1¼
Comi Credit (3)	3	34⅜	34	34	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	8	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
Com I Tcv pf 4½	▼ 10	110	110	110	
Com Solvents .60a	21	14¼	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	416		¾	¼	
Comw & Sou pf	33	58	57	57½	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	17	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Con'wlth Ed .70g	12	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½g	2	17½	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Con C pr pf 6½	▼ 30	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅜
Cons Copperm .45a	36	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	57	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	5	95⅜	95½	95½	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Cons Film I pf 1k	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (½)	42	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Con Vultee (½g)	4	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Consolodation Coal	2	13½	13½	13½	
Consolodation Cl pf	2	65	64½	65	— ½
Consum Pwr pf 4½	▼160	96½	95¼	96¼	+ ¾
Container Corp ½g	5	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½xg	7	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¼g)	4	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅞
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	4	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ¼
Cont Motors (.15g)	24	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	7	33½	32⅞	33¼	— ⅛
Cont Steel (¾g)	3	24	23½	23½	— ½
Copperweld Stl .80	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Cop'weld pf 2½	▼ 50	49	49	49	
Corn Exch 2.40	▼ 30	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
Corn Products 2.60	14	57½	57	57½	+ ½
Coty Inc (¼e)	14	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Coty International	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	27	19	18¾	18¾	
Crane cv pf 5	▼ 50	104½	104½	104½	— ¼
Cream of Wh (¾g)	1	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp ½xe	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Crown C&S ½pg	2	23¾	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	▼160	91	90⅞	91	+ ¼
Crucible Steel (2e)	7	34⅞	34¼	34¾	— ½
Cub-Am Sug (¾e)	61	10⅜	10	10	
Cudahy Pack	2	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	96	5¾	5½	5¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	▼ 80	74¼	74	74¼	+ ¼
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	12	35	34	34¼	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	19	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Curtiss-Wr A ½xg	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Cutler-Hammer ½g	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Daviso Ch .60e	6	16½	16	16	— ¼
Decca Records (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Deere & Co 1.35e	16	34¾	34⅜	34¾	
Del & Hudson	16	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ¼
Del Lack & West	131	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	14	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	▼ 90	24½	23½	24	— ¾
Diam Mat pf 1½	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Diamt Motor ¼g	5	15⅜	15	15	
Diesel-Wem G ¾g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	13	29¼	28½	28⅞	— ⅜
Dixie Cup (¼g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Dixie Cup A2½	▼320	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅝
Dochler Die C ¾g	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
Dome Mines h.80g	10	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
Douglas Airc (5e)	4	69	68½	68⅞	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	— ⅞
Dresser Mfg (1¼e)	3	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Dunhill Internat	2	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
Dupian Corp (.90e)	3	12	11½	12	—1¼
du Pont deN (1g)	14	144	143	144	+1
du Pont pf (4½)	4	128¾	128	128¾	+ ½
Eastern Air Lines	4	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	1	161¼	161	161	— ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40¾	40	40¾	+ ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	14	14	14	
El Auto-Lite ½g	5	36	35½	36	
Elec Boat (1e)	6	13	12¾	12⅞	
El Power & Lt	421	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	52	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	12	56¼	55½	55¾	+ ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	3	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ½
Endicott-J pf 5	▼ 50	116½	116½	116½	
Eng Pub Service	121	7¼	7	7	
Eng P S 5 pf 5	▼ 60	76½	76½	58½	—1½
EngPS5½pf5½	▼100	82	82	82	+1
Eng PS2$6 pf 6	▼200	84	83½	84	+ ½
Erie Railroad (1e	6	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	63	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	7	50	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
Eureka V Cl ⅛g	9	7¾	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Evans Products	3	9¾	9½	9½	
Exchange Buffet	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅜
Fairbanks Mor (1)	5	37½	36¾	36¾	—1¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	21	25¼	25	25	
Fed Lt&Tract ¼e	7	12¾	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6	▼ 10	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	3	27¼	27½	27½	+ ½
Fed Mot Tr .10e	19	5½	5½	5½	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½	▼ 10	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¼
Ferro Enam	6	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	5	49	48½	49	
Firestone T&R ¾a	21	35	34½	35	+ ½
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	3	36¾	35½	36½	+ ⅛
Flintkote (¾g)	3	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf (4½)	30	104	104	104	+1½
Florence Stove ½g	2	30½	30½	30½	+1
Follansbee Stl	4	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Follans Stl pf	▼ 20	40	40	40	+ ½
Food Fair Stores 1	6	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Food Mach .35g	1	47¾	47¼	47¾	+1¼
Foster Wheeler	15	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	
Fost W 6 pf 1½	▼ 3	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	6	8¼	7¾	7¾	
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	35¾	35	35	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Gab (Rabt) (¼e)	50	4	3⅞	4	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	3	14	14	14	
Gamewell (1g)	▼ 30	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	50	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	6	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	12	41½	41	41	— ⅛
Gen Baking .30g	9	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gen Cable	24	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
GenCable pf3½k	▼100	86½	85¾	86¾	+ ⅜
Gen Cable A	20	15¾	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅝
Gen Elec (1.40)	34	35⅞	35¾	35¾	+ ⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½	▼ 90	117	116¼	117	
Gen G&E A	28	2⅛	2	2	
Gen G&El cv pf	▼ 40	100	100	100	
Gen Mills (4)	4	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅜
Gen Motors ¼g	54	50½	50	50	— ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	129	128¼	129	+ ¾
Gen Out Adv A 3e	3	24	23½	23½	
Gen Out Adv .20e	4	3¾	3½	3¾	
Gen Prec Eq (1¾g)	8	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
Gen Pr Ink pf 6	▼ 50	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Gen Pub Service	29	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Rail & Util	4	1	1	1	
Gen Refract (.30g)	5	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	4	19¼	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Gen S C pf 3k	▼ 1	78¾	77¾	77¾	— ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	6	22½	22	22	
Gen Time Inst	6	17¾	17	17¾	+ ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	4	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Ginbel Bros	37	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ½
Ginbel Br $6 pf 6	2	72	72	72	—1
Glidden Co (1.30g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Gorbel Brew (.20)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich(BF) ¼a	36	39	38¼	39	+ ⅝
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	4	95¼	95	95¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R ¼xe	37	36½	35¼	36½	+1
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	96¼	96	96¼	+ ¾
Goth Hosiery ¼e	24	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	43	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Granby C Min .60	15	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	3	11½	11	11	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	5	34	33½	33½	— ⅜
Grant (WT) pf (1)	2	51¼	25	25	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2a	4	17¾	17¼	17¼	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2a)	21	29½	28¾	29	— ⅛
Gt West Sug (1g)	4	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
Green (H L) 2a	6	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	16	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
Grum Air Ea 1½e	11	15⅛	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Guantan Sug pf	▼ 60	126	124¾	126	+1¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	99	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	10	39¼	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Hall Printing (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	—

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

April Plane Output 7,000, Says Nelson

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, says the United States rate of airplane production probably will reach 7,000 planes this month or come close to that figure.

Voicing official government praise of the aid newspapers gave in the scrap drive last fall, Mr. Nelson told a general convention session of the American Newspaper Publishers Association yesterday that Adolf Hitler had made his "one great miscalculation" in failing to count on the ability of American industry to swing quickly into war production.

The last previous figure on airplane production was released by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson last month. Mr. Patterson said the rate in February had reaohed 5,500. On this subject Mr. Nelson said:

Feat Unbelievable

"Certainly a year ago if anybody could have told us that we could build 7,000 planes in one month we could have told them they did not know what they were talking about.

"We will come close to this month. Next month we will build even more, in the next month even more; until we get up to just as large a production as we feel we need—no matter how many we need."

He said the work of the newspapers did in gathering Americans "scrap-conscious over night is a general tribute to the power of the press." Mr. Nelson added that "one great lesson from the scrap drive that should be applied in future emergencies of the country" was that "no matter how difficult your problem, if you put it up to industry, industry will do the job."

Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company, told the convention that many developments had come out of the war which would help raise the standard of living in the nation in the postwar period. He cited research in electronics, chemistry and plastics as three of the developments which will be highly exploited in the future.

Revelle W. Brown, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. and chairman of the committee on public relations of the Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference, described the role of railroads in the war, saying:

Doing Good Job

"Today under private ownership and operation, the railroads are rendering more freight and passenger service than they did in the war year of 1918 or any other year in railroad history."

This was accomplished, he said, with 500,000 fewer freight cars, with 14,000 fewer passenger cars, and with 20,000 fewer locomotives.

Richard W. Slocum, General Manager of the Philadelphia Bulletin and chairman of the Newspapers' United Scrap Drive Committee, who received a citation from Mr. Nelson for scrap drive organizational work, reported that while 4,000,000 tons of scrap metal were urgently needed to keep steel mills running last fall, "it seems appropriate to fix the collection at more than 6,000,000 tons."

William A. Thomson, Director of the Bureau of Advertising of the ANPA, declared there has been an increase in institutional advertising, "showing as it does that business has at last found its voice and looks forward hopefully to recovering its face."

Linwood I. Noyes, President and publisher of the Ironwood, Mich., Globe, was elected President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association at the closing session of its annual convention today.

W. G. Chandler, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, New York, was elected Vice-President; Norman Chandler, President of the Los Angeles Times, Secretary; and E. S. Friendly, General Manager of the New York Sun, Treasurer.

Directors elected for two-year terms were: David W. Howe, Business Manager of the Burlington, Vt., Free-Press; F. I. Ker, editor and General Manager of the Hamilton, Ontario, Spectator; W. E. MacFarlane, Business Manager of the Chicago Tribune; W. F. Schmick, General Manager and Business Manager of the Baltimore Sun, and Walter M. Dear, co-publisher of the Jersey City (N. J.) Jersey Journal.

Reo Motors Meeting Postponed

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—R. F. McKim, secretary, said the annual meeting of stockholders of Reo Motors, Inc., has been rescheduled for May 18, to allow more time for collecting proxies. The meeting was postponed April 20 without announcement.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B (.10g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Air Investors	3½	3½	3½
2300	Aire Access (¼e)	3½	3⅜	3½
300	Air-WayElAp(.10g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Alum Ltd (h8a)	112⅜	112½	112½
300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110⅝	110¼	110½
200	Am Book (1¼g)	30	30	30
550	Am C P&LA n (.34g)	32½	32	32⅛
300	Am C P&LA (⅜g)	33	32½	33
100	Am Cit P&LB	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1300	Am Cyan B (.60)	37⅞	37⅝	37½
2700	Am G Fgn P war	1¼	⅞	1⅛
1200	Am Gas & El (1.60)	24½	24¼	24¼
800	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅛	5	5⅛
50	Am Hard Rub (¼g)	16½	16⅛	16½
150	Am Laun Mch (½g)	28⅛	28	28
3200	Am Light & T (1.20)	17	16⅛	16¾
25	Am Mfg (½g)	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	Am Mfg pf (5)	85	85	85
800	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
200	Am Meter (½g)	23	22½	22½
100	Am Republics (.35e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
3400	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Am Superpow 1 pf	90¾	90	90¾
1700	Am Superpow pf	13⅛	12½	13⅛
20	AppalE(Pw pf(4½)	105	104⅞	105
1400	Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	3	3⅛
8200	Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1000	Ark N Gas pf(.90e)	10½	10	10½
400	Ara Equip(.35g)	14½	14	14
100	Art Met Wks(.60)	7½	7½	7½
100	AshlandOil&R(.40)	6	6	6
3500	Asso El Ind(.10ig)	7	7	7
200	Asso Laund(2)	7-32	7-32	7-32
300	Atlantic C Fish	5½	5	5½
200	Atl Rayon	6⅛	6	6⅛
1800	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
100	Atlas Ply	18	18	18
800	Automat Prod	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
500	Auto V Mach (⅜e)	4¾	4½	4¾
80	Axton-Fish A	70¼	69¼	70½
100	Ayrshire P Coll	7½	7½	7½
300	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	21½	21⅜	21⅜
600	Baldwin Loco war	5½	4⅞	5½
3800	Barium Sta Stl	2¾	2¼	2¼
700	Basic Refract (.10g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
600	Beech Aire (1e)	13	13	13
100	Bellanca Aire	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Berk & Gay Furn	1¼	⅞	⅞
300	Berlin S Fdy (1)	9	9	9
100	Bliss (EW) (2)	15½	15½	15½
2700	Blue Ridge	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Blumenthal (8)	11⅞	11	11⅞
400	Bohack (HC)	4½	4⅛	4½
10	Bohck (HC) 1pf (2k)	58	58	58
200	Bown-Bilt H	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Bown-Bilt H 2 pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Braz Tr L&P (¼g)	19½	18¾	19
100	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10	10	10
900	Brew Aero	6¼	6	6⅛
20	Bridg Mach pf	79¾	79¾	79¾
1700	Brill A	5¼	4⅞	5¼
600	Brill B	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
825	Brill pf	70½	64½	70½
2900	Brit Col Oil (h1)	19½	18½	18⅝
100	Brit Celan	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
900	Brown-F Dist	16	14	14
800	Brown Rubber	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1200	Buckeye P L (.20g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
2900	Buf N&EP 5 pf	15⅝	14⅞	15½
50	Buf N&EP 5 pf	92	92	92
500	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
400	Burray Biscuit	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Cal El Pow	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	Calllte Tung (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1800	Can Marconi (.04g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cap City Prod (⅛g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Carnation (1a)	41	41	41
1100	Carrier Corp	12⅜	12¼	12¾
900	Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3900	Cen & SW Ut	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Cen Hud G & E (.34g)	8	8	8
60	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	92¼	92	92½
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	102	102	102
50	Chesebrough (4a)	98½	98½	98½
800	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Childs pf	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
3000	Cities Service	9	8⅞	8⅞
800	Cit Svc pf	78¼	76¾	76¾
60	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf (6)	76½	74	76½
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
600	Clark Cons Ltd	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Cleve El Illum (½g)	34	34	34
100	Cleve Gract (⅜g)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	Colon Develop	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Colon Develop wi	5½	5½	5½
3600	Colo Fuel&I war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Colts PF Arm (¾g)	52	52	52
180	Coulm G&E pf (5)	44	43	43¼
1200	Comwlth&So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Comw&So pf (1.60)	19¾	19¼	19¾
2700	Comm Wat Svc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cons G&E B (3.60)	62	62	62
30	ConG&E B pf B (4)	108	108	108
300	Cons Gas Ut	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Consus M&S (h1a)	39½	39½	39½
300	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
200	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Cont Roll & Stl (⅛g)	13½	13½	13½
1800	Cosden Petro	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Cosden Petro pf	18	18	18
2400	Creole Pet	20¾	20	20¾
600	Crown C Pet	3⅛	3	3⅛
1300	Crown Drug	1½	1½	1½
100	Crystal Oil Ref	½	½	½
4800	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Cuban Tob	3¼	3¼	3¼
1100	Darby Pet (¼g)	15¼	14¾	15
200	Dayton Rub (½g)	15½	15½	15½
20	Dayton Rub A (2)	32¼	32¼	32¼
200	Dejay Strs (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Derby Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Det Gask & Mfg (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
1800	Det Gray Ir	1⅛	1	1
3500	Det Mch Stove (.10g)	4	3¾	4
600	Duro-Test (.05g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	10	9⅞	10
200	East Gas & F	2	1⅞	1⅞
350	East G & F6pf	32	31½	31½
150	East G&F prpf (4½)	56¾	56¼	56¼
80	East Sug As pf	38	37½	37½
70900	El Bond & Sh	7½	7⅛	7⅛
1200	Bond & Sh Pr pf (6)	70⅛	69¼	70¼
1700	El ⅜o & Sh $5 pf	65	63¾	63¾
1100	El P&L 2pf A	22½	22	22
100	El P&L war	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Emerson Elec	8	7¾	7¾
19100	EquityCorp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	EquityCrp$3pf	31¼	31	31¼
500	Esquire Inc	4	3⅞	3⅞
300	Fairchild Av (1e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Fairchild En & Air	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Falstaff Brew (.60)	9⅛	9	9⅛
500	Fansteel Met (½e)	18	18	18
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5	5	5
40	Fire As Phil (2a)	65	65	65
75	Fla P&L $7 pf	88	88	88
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
600	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3½	3½	3½
150	Froedt G&M (.80)	12⅝	12½	12½
20	Gen Oout Adv pf (6)	69¾	69¾	69¾
400	Gen Shmare	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Gen Share pf (6d)	72	71½	72
25	GeorgPower$6 pf(6)	103½	103½	103½
100	Gilbert (AC)	7	7	7
2400	GlenAldCoal(.40g)	17	16¾	17
100	Godchaux Sug B	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gorh Mfg (½g)	26	26	26
50	Gt Atl & P pf (1¼g)	79	79	79
50	Gt Nor Pap (.04g)	33	33	33
200	Greenf T & D (1e)	8½	8½	8½
1400	Gulf Oil (1)	45⅝	44½	45⅛
50	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	111	111	111
50	Gypsum L&Al	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Hammer Pap (¼g)	20	20	20
1100	Hartford Ray vtc	1	1	1
200	Hecla Min (¼g)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
400	Humble Oil (⅔g)	76	75	75
700	Hum-Rozs F (.075g)	5	5	5
700	Huyler's	⅞	⅞	⅞
150	Huyler's pf (1k)	18	17⅞	18
200	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	5½	5½	5½
2800	Ill Iowa Pow	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2000	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛
1400	Ill IowaPurpf (⅔k)	38	37½	38
400	Ill Zinc (.65g)	16	15½	15½
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
80	Ind Svc 6% pf	27	25⅝	26¼
80	Ind Svc 7% pf	30¼	28	30
10	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	103	103	103
100	Int Cig Mch (.30g)	14	14	14
400	Int Hyd-El pf	7½	7	7
800	Int Indust	3½	3	3
1700	Int Petrol (h1)	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝
700	Int Proof (¼e)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
100	Int S Raz B	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Int Util A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Inters Pw Del pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Irving Air Cr (1a)	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Jacobs (F. L.)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
30	Jer C P&L 6 pf	85	84	85
50	Ken-Rad T&L (⅝e)	13	13	13
400	Kingston Prod (.10)	3¼	3	3⅛
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
20	Koppers Co pf(6)	97	97	97
700	Lake Shore M(h.80)	12¼	12	12
200	LakeyFdy&M(.10e)	4	4	4
300	Lane-Wells(¼g)	9½	9½	9½
300	Le Tourneau(1)	28	28	28
3000	Lehigh C&N(.65e)	8½	8½	8½
1400	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
1300	Lone Star Gas(.20g)	9	8⅞	9
18100	Long Is Ltg	2⅜	2	2⅛
75	Long Is L pf	38	37½	37½
300	London Pack	6¼	6¼	6¼
1600	Louis)L & E (.10g)	7¾	7½	7¾
300	Manati Sug war	1¼	1¼	1¼

New York Curb

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Margay Oil (1)	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
200	Marion Rl Shov	8	8	8
400	Mass Util Asso	1⅞	1¾	1¾
300	McCord Rad B	3¾	3½	3¾
900	McWill Dredg (¼g)	10¼	10	10
10	Mead John (3a)	145	145	145
200	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Merlitt-C & S	8	8	8
500	Mesabi Iron	1½	1½	1½
100	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Mid St P A vtc (.45g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	Mid St P B vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
2000	MidWestCorp (.35e)	8½	8⅝	8½
50	Midvale (½g)	32	32	32
400	Midwest Oil (⅜)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
125	Inin Mindchl (.30g)	54	54	54
100	Merritt-C & S	8	8	8
100	Molybednum (⅛)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Monogram Pict	2	2	2
160	Montg Ward A (7)	166¾	166	166
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	30½	30½	30½
100	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Mount Prod (⅛k)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1000	Nat Bellas Hess	½	½	½
3000	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
700	Nat Mfr & Strs (⅛e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
80	Nat P&L pf (6)	97	97	97
100	Nat Refin	5	5	5⅛
100	Nat Tun & Mies	2¼	2¼	2¼
1400	Nat Un Rad	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Navarro Oil (.20g)	21	21	21
100	Nelson (H) (¼e)	5	5	5
175	N E P A 6% pf (2k)	45	43½	44½
10	New Eng T&T (1½g)	104	104	104
10	N E Tel & Tl (1½g)	104	104	104
300	N J Zinc (½g)	64¼	64¼	64¼
78300	Niag Hud Pw	3¼	2⅞	3
250	Niag Hud Pw 1pf	71	70½	70½
800	Niag Hud B war			⅜
1400	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	6⅜	6	6¼
600	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	11⅞	11½	11⅞
22200	Nor Ind L&Epw	⅛	⅛	⅛
175	No Am L&P pf	68½	68	68
100	No Am Ray B (⅛g)	26	26	26
3200	No Sta Pw A	7⅝	7¼	7¼
3800	Ogden Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ohio Brass B (.35g)	21	21	21
50	Ohio Ed pf	97	96¾	96¾
500	Okla Nat G (1.40)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
500	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	33	33⅛	33¼
100	Pac G&E 5½pf (1⅜)	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
20	Pac Lig pf	105½	105½	105½
2600	Pantepec Oil Ven	5½	5⅜	5⅜
500	Prkrsbrg R&R (⅛g)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1300	Pennroad (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	Pa-Cent Airl	13¾	13¼	13⅜
50	Pa Edis $5 pf (5)	60	60	60
1100	Pa Gas & El A	1⅛	1	1⅛
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	89¼	89¼	89¼
10	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	95	95	95
100	PaWat&Pow (4)	57½	57½	57½
100	Phila Co (.35g)	8	8	8
1600	Phoenix Sec	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
250	Phoen Sec pf (3)	53	52½	52½
180	Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	56	55½	55⅝
100	Pitts Pl Gl (¾g)	93½	93½	93½
100	Plesa V Wine (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
6400	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1⅛	1	1⅛
3500	Potrero Sugar	9¾	9½	9¾
400	Powdr & Alex (.15g)	7	6½	7
700	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
350	PugSdP&L5pf	111	110¾	110¾
700	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	54¾	54½	54¾
1800	RKO opt war	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Raym Conc (1a)	17	17	17
100	Raytheon Mfg	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
2300	Red Bank Oil	15-16	1	1
200	Reed Roll Bit (.30G)	25	24½	25
500	Republic Avia ¼G)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
200	Rice Stix D Gds!G	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
60	Rio Grande Val G vtc	13-16	½	31-16
30	Roch G&E pf D (6)	100	99	100
1400	Root Pet	4¼	4	4
200	Russeks F Ave (¼G)	6¼	6¼	6¼
4	Ryans Cons Pet (.30e)	6	6	6
2500	St. Regis Pap	2⅝	2½	2⅝
3300	Salt Dome Oil	7½	7¼	7⅜
500	Schulte (DA)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Schulte (DA) pf	34	33¾	34
100	Scranton Lace (½G)	25½	25½	25½
400	Sec Corp Can	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Segal Lock & H	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Seiberling R (½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1800	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Selected Ind cv	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Sel Ind pr (6½)	64½	64¼	64½
100	Sentry S Con	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Shat-Benn (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Sherwin-Wms (3)	91	90¼	90½
20	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	1112	111¼	111¼
100	Simplicity Pat	2½	2¼	2¼
200	Solar Aire (.20e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Solar Mfg (.20e)	3½	3½	3½
300	Sonotone (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	So Penn Oil (1.60)	45	45	45
100	So C Ed C pf (1-)	29	29	29
200	Southl Royal(.40)	9½	9⅛	9½
500	Spalding	2½	2½	2½
400	Span&Gen reg	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	SpencerShoe(¼e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	St Oil Ky (1)	16½	16½	16½
700	St Pow&Lt	¼	¼	¼
200	Stand Prod (.40e)	8	8	8
100	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Std Stl Sprg	34	33⅝	33⅝
200	Starrett Corp vtc	12	12	12
100	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Sullivan Mach	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1900	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Taggart	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Technicolor	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
300	Texon Oil & I (.40)	5½	5½	5½
300	Tob Prod Exp	4½	4½	4½
20	Todd Shpyds (½g)	61	61	61
4400	Trans-Lux	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200	Transwest Oil (.30e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Tubize Chat	8¾	8½	8⅝
100	Tubize Chat A	87	85	87
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
200	Unexcelled Mfg	4	4	4
100	Unit Aircraft	9½	9½	9½
6400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1¼	1¼
1500	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
74200	Unit Gas	2½	2¼	2½
150	Unit Gas pf	120¾	120	120
12500	Unit Shoe War	½	½	½
11900	Unit Lt&PPow A	½	½	½
1000	Unit Lt & Pow B	⅛	⅛	⅛
2300	Unit Lt & P pf	41	40	40¼
75	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	67	67	67
100	Unit Shoe M pf (1½)	45	45	45
600	U S & Int Sec	1	1	1
100	US & I Sec pf	71	71	71
300	U S Foil B	5	4	4⅞
50	U S Graphite	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	U S Radiator	2½	2½	2½
200	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
1900	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1100	Univ Corp vtc	17⅜	17	17
1000	Utah-Idaho Sug	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3100	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1	1
1000	Valspar pf (2¼e)	28½	28¼	28½
140	Virg Pub Svc pf	90	90	90
1700	West Va C & C	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
300	West Air Lines	8	7¾	7¾
50	West Tab&Sta (f1½e	17	17	17
1400	Wilson Prod (.80)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1000	Wright Harg (h.40)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
19	Am P&L 1½s 2016	102	101⅞	102
2	Ark P&L 5s 56	108⅜	108½	108⅜
62	As Elec 4½s 53	67	65½	66½
80	As G&E 5s 50	25⅞	24¾	25
5	As G&E 5½s 77	25	25	25
70	As G¾E 5s 68	25½	24½	25¼
3	As G&E 4½s 48	24¾	24½	24¾
54	As G&E 4½s 49	25¼	24½	25¼
2	As T&T 5½s 55A	81½	81½	81½
3	Avery&Eons 5s 47xw	99½	99½	99½
1	Baldwin L 6s 50	117¾	117¾	117¾
3	Bell T Can 5⅞s B	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
7	Birm El 4½s 68	104	104	104
	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102½	102½	102½
10	Can Nor F 5s '53	97½	97¼	97½
88	Cen St El 5½s '54	36⅞	35½	36⅛
68	Cen St El 5s '48	36⅞	35⅝	36
12	Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	31½	31½	31½
34	Cities Ser 5s '50	90½	89⅞	90¼
24	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	90½	90½	90½
36	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
7	East G & F 4s '56 A	86⅞	86¾	86⅞
4	Elec P&L 5s 2030	95¼	94½	95¼
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	104¾	104¾	104¾
14	Fla P&L 5s '54	105	104⅞	105
1	Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69	94½	94½	94½
2	Gen Pub S 5s '53	101½	101	101
1	Geo P&L 5s '78	95½	95½	95½
18	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	96¼	96¼	96¼
2	Gobel (A) 4½s '41	70	69½	70
1	Idaho Pow 3¾s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
23	Ill Pow & L 5s '56C	103½	103½	103½
1	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	106	106	106
2	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	106¼	106	106¼
2	Ind Sve 5s62 A	84	84	84
2	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	114	114	114
4	Intern Pow 6s 52	49¾	49	49¾
33	Inters Pow 5s 57	81¾	81⅜	81¾
2	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	22½	22½	22½
1	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 68	107½	107⅜	107⅝
6	Midland Val 6s43	68	68	68
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	106	106	106
7	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	100⅞	100⅜	100⅛
15	New Amst Gas 5s 48	113	112¾	113
2	N Eng G&E 5s 50	60¾	60½	60¾
2	N Eng G&E 5s 48	60½	60½	60½
6	N Eng G&E 5s 47	61½	60½	61
2	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	93½	92

Eastern Clubs Kept Indoors by Military Secret—Terrier Football Mentor

May 1 Start No Solution Believes Bucky Harris

BULLETIN

The second and final game of the Braves-Phillies series was postponed this afternoon.

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It may sound odd that baseball men should sit around and discuss a military secret, yet it happened yesterday afternoon at Braves Field.

"We haven't seen a good baseball day for so long, I have to stop and think when it was," said Manager Bucky Harris of the Phillies, shortly after the Braves-Philadelphia opener was postponed yesterday. "Why, we've played only five games with big league clubs all spring."

It was suggested . . . as it is almost every spring . . . that the majors would be smart to delay their opening until May 1st. Neither the customers nor ball players enjoy April games, particularly up New England way.

No Solution

"Well, I'm not so sure you'd solve the problem by waiting until May 1st," Harris said. "After all, I've run into some nasty weather in early May. And, of course, I've seen it pretty fair around here in April. This has been a bad spring all along the eastern seaboard, I hear. We'll just have to sit around and wait for the break to come."

Harris, although obviously enthusiastic about his new job under new owner Bill Cox, refused to go into a lengthy discussion of his ball club. "Come around later, after I've seen it in a few games," smiled Bucky. "But I will say that there is only one way we can go, as the world knows, and that is up."

Bucky expressed himself as extremely pleased with the new setup at Phillie and with the cooperation he is receiving from the new regime. "Give us time. We'll win," concluded Harris.

Three A Day

The Braves are no more pleased with this inactivity than are Harris and his Phillies. Casey Stengel's pitchers have not been getting enough work to give them appetites. "We may have to use three a game if this keeps up," is the attitude of George Kelly and Bob Coleman, co-manager of the local National Leaguers while Stengel is out of circulation with his broken leg.

As a matter of fact, the idea may have some merit. Connie Mack tried it a couple of years back, and although it placed added pressure on the entire mound staff, the Athletics were winning. The difficulty is that even though a pitcher may work only three innings, it takes him just as long to warm up as it would if he were going nine. Therefore, he does not get enough rest between appearances. When a manager is using three a day, his regulars keep coming back every other day.

Miles Arrives

At Philadelphia, the Red Sox have welcomed their newest member. Dee Miles, Joe Cronin's new outfielder, came up from Bessemer, Ala., where he makes his home. Bessemer, in case anyone is interested, is nine miles outside of the thriving city of Birmingham.

Miles' record suggests that he will be a very helpful tool in the Red Sox family, particularly since Cronin is not too well situated along the picket line this spring. Only once has Miles failed to hit .300 in fast organized baseball.

With Chattanooga in 1937 and '38 he batted .328 and .339, and was purchased by Connie Mack. In '39 he hit an even .300 in the American League; in '40 he did .301, and the next year went to .312. However, when he slipped to .272 last season, Dee was shipped off to the minors for reasons best known to Mr. Mack. Certainly it could not have been for his hitting, or lack of it, as the fellow had previously proven his ability to find the range in the big leagues. We shall see.

* * *

Briefs . . . Harris revealed yesterday that Johnny Podgajny, not Schoolboy Rowe, was his opening day pitcher . . . In 1942 Johnny was beaten twice by the Braves, without a victory . . . It is interesting to note that Al Javery, Stengel's opening hurler, defeated the Phillies three times a year ago, without a setback . . . Tomorrow is an open date for the Braves . . . It is supposed to be for the Red Sox, also. But there is a chance Connie Mack may try to play off yesterday's postponement on that day.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Washington	1	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Detroit	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
New York	0	0	.000
Boston	0	0	.000

National League

Cincinnati	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	.000
New York	0	0	.000
Boston	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000

Met Track Meet

NEW YORK (AP)—The Metropolitan A. A. U. track and field championships will be held June 5 at the Triboro Stadium on Randall's Island, Pincus Sober, chairman of the track committee, announces.

For athletes in the Metropolitan Association's area the meet will serve as a warm-up for the national championships scheduled for the same track, June 19-20.

Start on Boston Infields

By a Staff Photographer

New, Old Faces for Hub Fans

Tony Lupien (upper left) is at first base for the Red Sox and Eddie Lake (lower right) at shortstop as they embark upon their 1943 American League season. Lake is a Cardinal castoff, from Sacramento. The Braves' infield quartet in the center (left to right) are Joey Burns, third base; Whitey Wietelmann, shortstop; Eddie Joost, second base, and Johnny McCarthy, first base. All except Wietelmann are newcomers.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Pitchers Predominate

It required only a few hours to let the big leagues know about the new ball. Four games were played on Wednesday and all four were shutouts, which must be put down as par for the course. Al Hollingsworth, Rip Sewell, Johnny Vander Meer and Jim Bagby were the pitchers who wielded the whitewash brushes. An amazing total of only 12 hits were chalked up by the four losing teams, which may be some kind of an unrecorded record for this stage of the campaign.

It already is apparent, therefore, that this wartime year is destined to be one in which the pitcher will predominate . . . the pitcher and, as suggested in this column yesterday, the low-score, play-for-the-one-run game.

Poor Shape

Of course, it could be that the generally poor condition of ball players throughout the majors, caused by in-the-North training, is responsible . . . or partly so . . . for Wednesday's results. A majority of the hitters are short on batting practice and short on tuneups against big league pitching in big league games. It will take them a while to get sharp. But until they do, this corner is willing to string along with the belief that the ball looks as lively today as it will in September, no matter how the boys are swinging.

Vander Meer's blanking of the world champion Cardinals probably was the best story of the day. Between the fourth and 11th innings, when the game was broken up, the southpaw did not allow a Redbird to reach first base. Rare pitching at any time and with any ball. Bill McKechnie always said that double-no-hit Johnny would come back some day to be the top pitcher in the National League. The boy's career, however, will shortly be interrupted by a stretch in the service.

Bagby Stars

Luke Sewell's selecting of Hollingsworth as the Browns' opening hurler came as a surprise to some. It was thought that Luke would lead off with Niggeling, Galehouse or Sundra. But who can challenge the Brownie skipper when the result was a four-hit win over the White Sox? Incidentally, it is odd to note that a White Sox blanking is absorbed by anyone other than Ed. Smith, who a year ago was shut out more than any other hurler in the business, major or minor.

Jim Bagby wrote an early chapter to the hitting pitcher story. Junior, along with stopping the supposedly robust Detroit attack, drove in the winning run with an outfield fly. Previously he had made a pair of hits, which were wasted.

Buddy Rosar, late of the Yankees, gave Cleveland fans an early exhibition of his prowess in the batter's box. He hit a double and two singles in four tries. He will turn out to be the best catcher the Indians have had for years . . . at least, the best hitting catcher.

Stephens Hitting

Speaking of hitting, sophomore Vern Stephens of the Browns jumped off the mark with a perfect three-for-three day at St. Louis. With that boy in there daily, Sewell probably could beat out the Yankees or any other club with designs on the American League pennant. But Vern is Army-bound.

New faces were abundant. The Reds had Ray Mueller from Sacramento behind the bat, although Ray has been around the N. L. before. The Cardinals played Lou Klein, Columbia, at shortstop in place of the injured Marty Marion. Pittsburgh had Jim Russell and Frank Coleman, both Toronto, in the outfield. The Cubs had Becker, Milwaukee, on first base, and Stanky, same club, at second.

Sewell used Byrnes, Toledo, in center field; the White Sox had Grant, St. Paul, at third base, and Tucker, Fort Worth, in center field; and the Tigers had Wakefield, Beaumont, in left field, and Hoover, Hollywood, at shortstop. Watch that boy Wakefield. He may be another Ted Williams.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny Vander Meer and Max Marshall, Reds—Vander Meer pitched two-hit ball and Marshall singled in winning run against Cardinals in eleventh inning.

Rip Sewell and Frank Colman, Pirates—Sewell limited Cubs to three hits while rookie outfielder Colman accounted for single, double and triple in Pittsburgh's 10-hit attack on four pitchers.

Jim Bagby and Buddy Rosar, Indians—Bagby muzzled Tigers on three hits and combined with Rosar to knock around winning run in ninth inning; of six hits made by Cleveland, Bagby himself got two and catcher Rosar three.

Al Hollingsworth, Browns—Whipped White Sox with four-hit hurling.

Penn Relays Offer Elite Of Trackdom

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 (AP)—The elite of the cinderpath, many of them in uniform, gather tomorrow for the 49th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival at Franklin Field.

Among 2,500 athletes from approximately 400 colleges and service organizations scheduled to compete in the two-day, 68-event program are Greg Rice, Ollie Hunter, Pvt. Barney Ewell, Tom Todd, Pvt. Frank Dixon, Bob Ufer, and Eulace Peacock.

The first race will be held at 3:15 p. m. (EWT) Friday, and the last around 5:30 p. m. (EWT) Saturday.

United Nations Relay

Meet Director H. Jamison Swarts has arranged a United Nations half-mile relay race Saturday for Naval units representing the United States, Great Britain, and France, while a mile relay race will bring together service teams from Fort Monmouth, Hampton (Va.) Naval Training School, Manhattan Coast Guard, Camp Lee, Troy (N. Y.) Navy Pre-Flight, and New York Midshipmen's School.

Three Western Conference teams, Michigan, Ohio State, and Indiana, will vie against athletes from Notre Dame, Virginia, Army, Navy, Columbia, Cornell, New York University, Syracuse, Princeton, Fordham, Manhattan, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Villanova, Temple, and a host of other colleges. Many high school and prep school teams also are entered.

Hopes for Record

Rice, holder of the world's indoor two-mile record, hopes to shatter the field mark of 9:17.6 in a special race against Dave Williams, Georgetown; Glenn Masten, Colgate; Pvt. George DeGeorge, Camp Upton; Fred Wilt, New York Midshipmen; Bill Hulse, New York A. C., and Dick Phillips, Tufts.

Hunter, from Notre Dame, will try to annex the regulation two-mile event for colleges, while Ewell and Dixon, both of Camp Lee, lead the service team. Todd, from University of Virginia, looms near the head of the hurdles entrants, while Ufer of Michigan and Peacock of Manhattan Coast Guard are threats in the middle distances and 100-yard dash respectively.

Liberty Ships To Be Named After Athletic Greats

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 (AP)—Names of immortals of the sports world will be given to seven liberty ships to be launched during the next 30 days at the Richmond shipyard No. 2 of the Permanente Metals Corporation.

The ships will be named:

S. S. Knute Rockne—Honoring Notre Dame's great football coach.

S. S. James J. Corbett—Known as Gentleman Jim during and after the days he was heavyweight boxing champion of the world.

S. S. Walter Camp—Originator of All-America football teams.

S. S. Hobart Baker—Renowned hockey champion.

S. S. Christy Mathewson—One of baseball's great pitchers.

S. S. George Gipp—Described by Knute Rockne as the "greatest football player of all time."

S. S. John L. Sullivan—Former world's heavyweight boxing champion.

Huskies to Send 27 Track Men To Meet at Stadium

Northeastern's track team, unbeaten in dual and triangular competition for more than two years, will enter 27 men in the meet with Harvard and Holy Cross next Saturday afternoon in Harvard Stadium, Coach Jerry Tatton announced today.

Although the Huskies have lost many star performers to the armed services, Tatton has hopes of making a respectable showing because of such veterans as Charlie Pistorino of Dorchester in the shotput, javelin, and discuss; Joe Lavin of Dorchester in the high jump and broad jump; Delmo Alberghini of Somerville and George Welch of Newton in the hurdles; and Walter Crowley of Hingham in the half-mile and mile.

Cadet After Letter

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—One of the first naval aviation cadets to compete for a college team, Vernon Bennett will receive a Colgate letter if he places in the Penn Relays this week end.

The former Red Bank, N. J., scholastic star will run the 100-yard dash for the Maroon. He has completed a pre-flight course and begun flight training.

Steve O'Neill Says New Ball Will Hurt Game

CLEVELAND, April 22 (AP) — Manager Steve O'Neill of the Detroit Tigers thinks the new baseball—the one made with a cork and balata center to conserve war-vital rubber—will "have a bad effect on the game."

With the season only a day old (and his Tigers having been shutout on two hits by Cleveland's mound ace, Jim Bagby), Steve predicted today that the new pellet—which apparently doesn't travel as well as the old rubber-center horsehide—would reduce scoremaking and cut down on home runs and long extra base hits that are the delight of so many fans.

"Why, the ball is deader than the one in use when I was playing," Steve declared after his Tigers managed to pound out only two singles off Bagby's slants.

"It's going to have a bad effect on the game," he predicted.

Citing as tipoffs on the ball's deadness several long drivers that ended up as lazy fly balls yesterday, O'Neill declared that "batters will be down when they realize that their efforts will be wasted."

"Any ball club will be 'lucky' to get two runs in a game," he asserted.

Adding weight to O'Neill's contentions were the results of yesterday's firing on the major league fronts. Four games were played in the American and National Leagues, and all were shutouts.

Cleveland beat Detroit 1 to 0; the St. Louis Browns downed Chicago's White Sox 3 to 0; Cincinnati blanked the St. Louis Cardinals 1 to 0, and Pittsburgh whitewashed the Chicago Cubs 6 to 0.

Harry Cleverly May Coach B. U. Football in Fall—If

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For a young fellow only six years out of college, Harry (Link) Cleverly of Hull is doing all right. And if athletics continue next year, he will do even better.

Six years ago Harry was graduated from Boston University and went to Nantucket where he organized a high school athletic program in a sports-starved community. Today he is back at Boston University as head coach of baseball, and if the intown school has football next fall, young Cleverly will be the fellow wearing the football cleats left behind first by Pat Hanley and then by Walt Holmer.

Mistaken for Brother

Harry, or Link as he has come to be called—"I'm always being mistaken for my older brother, Lincoln," he explains—was coaching his first college varsity team this afternoon at Nickerson Field, where his baseball nine was meeting Northeastern. Former Coach Russ Peterson, along with Holmer, left for the Navy yesterday.

As much as Harry appreciates his present position, he likes to think back to his first days of coaching at Nantucket, where a majority of the residents had never seen an organized football game and where he was supposed to get up a team from a high school boasting 65 boys.

"Why, in the first game I coached there—as a matter of fact it was the first football game ever played on the island—the boys were pretty green. We were playing Provincetown, and our visitors got a touchdown right away. The referee asked my captain what he wanted to do, neglecting to say 'Kick or receive?' My boy spoke right up and said he would change goals and take the wind.

Extra Innings?

"The islanders, themselves, did not know much more about football. After we had played the Barnstable junior varsity to a 6-6 tie that first season, one of the residents came to the bench and asked how many extra innings we were going to play."

Despite their inexperience, the boys were eager to learn and willing to work. In practice the following spring, for instance, they were on the field from 3 to 7 o'clock, and their industriousness had its happy result. The teams improved from year to year and four years after Cleverly brought out his first number, he had an undefeated one, including victories over such opposition as Provincetown, Yarmouth, Cohasset, and Barnstable.

Harry's success can best be attributed to his own enthusiasm for his work, an enthusiasm that is catching. He came back to B. U. two years ago and took over freshman hockey and baseball with gratifying results, and this year he took on the added duties of supervising the university's physical fitness program. He was in charge of 300 boys, teaching them boxing, marching, wrestling climbing, tumbling, and calisthenics, and not one boy who has taken the course has failed to show vast improvement.

Quite an Athlete

The new head baseball coach was quite an athlete himself in his high school and college days, and he won enough letters to cover a wall. He won seven in high school—it would have been nine if baseball had been recognized longer than just in his senior year. At Green Mountain Junior College he was a whirlwind, winning eight letters in two years and being captain of football, baseball, and hockey his second year. His other sport was basketball.

His final two years of college, spent at B. U., saw him getting five more letters, two each in football and hockey and one in baseball. His first year at B. U. he spent in spring football instead of in baseball.

Harry spent his undergraduate summers playing baseball in the Northern League, and he still holds a record. Playing for St. Johnsbury against Montpelier, he got seven hits in seven trips to the plate in a seven-inning game. The score? 23-3. Two of Harry's hits, incidentally, were home runs.

Looking Forward

Cleverly is not too sure just how the rest of this baseball season will work out, although he is looking forward to it with interest. Asked if he planned any changes from the way Russ Peterson left the team, Harry said, "No, although while Peter was here we were really experimenting. I guess we have the right line-up now, although if any of the boys or any newcomer shows he deserves to be on the team, he will get his chance.

"And speaking of newcomers, I have one coming up who should do all right. How old? Oh, just a little over five months, but you should see the way he grips a baseball."

With that we left. It was a little too long to wait for this new prospect to put on his uniform.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The opening-day major league scores lead us to wonder whether the 1943 model baseball really is less lively, or just the hitters . . . And what became of the idea that managers wouldn't let their prize pitchers risk their arms for more than four or five innings in the early games? Johnny Vander Meer and Mort Cooper probably will tell you they couldn't learn a thing now from Billy Cox's Commando training . . . The Phillies and Braves plan to play a morning game in June for the benefit of war workers . . . Well, that's one way of discouraging absenteeism.

* * *

New York City, which always has been a bush league town when it came to providing sports for kids, finally is coming up with a first-class competitive program this spring . . . One reason for the delay was that there wasn't any money to buy prizes—and no prizes, no turnout . . . Now with $10,000 that it took all winter to dig up, the Department of Parks reports an entry of more than 20,000 boys and girls from 12 to 18 years old in 13 events, ranging from basketball and softball to shuffleboard and (no kidding) horseshoe pitching . . . City finals will be held in June and when you get teams like the 49th St. Rangers playing roller hockey with $25 war bonds at stake, we figure it will be something to wait for.

* * *

Bill McKee, Ashland (Ohio) Times-Gazette: "No wonder it took a while to find Lieut. Tom Harmon . . . I saw Ohio State try all one afternoon to locate him in a place where there wasn't a bit of jungle."

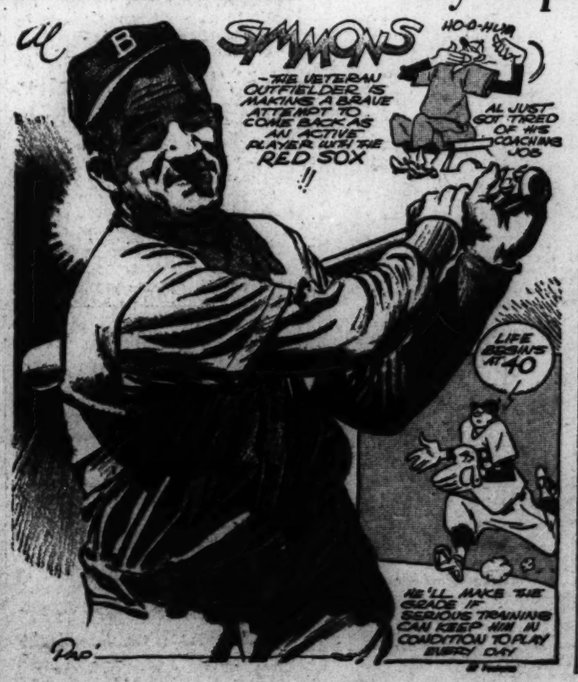
* * *

Clarence De Mar, the veteran Marathoner, didn't figure he had to take a day off to run in his 25th Boston Marathon last Sunday . . . As usual, he milked the cows on his Reading, Mass., farm; took a bus to Hopkinton; shuffled 26 miles, 385 yards to finish 17th; went home for dinner and another look at the cows; then went to work on the 8 p. m.-4 a. m. shift in the Boston Herald composing room . . . Why, the guy must be an amateur.

* * *

If you have any spare sports equipment lying around, the nearest Army Post probably could use it. Latest hints come from Fort Sheridan, Ill., where Pvt. Bill Scanlan reports the boys would make good use of all the baseball equipment they can get; and from Camp Crowder, Mo., where the driving range may have to shut down because of a shortage of golf balls and clubs . . . The Navy's Physical Instructors School will be transferred from Norfolk to the Bainbridge, Md., Naval Training Station May 3. So far it has turned out some 4,500 chief specialists in physical education . . . The Iowa Navy Pre-Flight School claims a record in running off six dual swimming meets in one pool in 40 minutes. The swimmers were started at intervals so that six races were going on at one time—and no collisions were reported.

Al Is Ambitious —By Pap'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Pap'

Drake Relays to Be Warlike

DES MOINES, Iowa., April 22 (AP)—Service men dashing over a Commando course. . . . Freshmen competing for the first time since 1918. . . . Stars absent and fighting on the world's battlefronts. . . . Marching women in khaki.

Those will be the evidences of war tomorrow and Saturday in the 34th annual Drake Relays Carnival here.

Final event Saturday will be a Commando obstacle race for members of the armed forces. A dozen athletes, four each from the Naval Pre-Flight School at Iowa City, the Naval Training Unit at Ames, and the Drake Student Reserve, will compete over the 400-yard course.

Obstacles

The obstacles will include wickets, a ladder jump into a pole vault pit, a water jump, a "maze run," and a set of dummies which the competitors will have to clear out of the way before they can proceed.

Freshman field performers and runners will be plentiful in the university and college events of the two-day carnival. Illinois and Minnesota, for example, will send six frosh each.

Among the potential freshman stars are these Illinois entries:

Bill Nichols, high jumper who has cleared 6 feet 4 inches; Will Beile, Illinois High School half-mile champion last spring; Bruce Brenneman, Illinois mile titleholder a year ago; and Maree Gonzalez, Indiana 100 and 200-yard prep champion in 1942.

Guess from Texas

Texas is sending Frosh Frank Guess, who tossed the discus 139 feet 5 inches as a prep. On the Minnesota list is Ray Tharp, who did 14.9 as a prep high hurdler. Here at Drake are Billy Moore, who has cleared 14 feet in the pole vault, and Jerry Donovan, whose best mark in the high jump is 6 feet 7¼ inches.

Another evidence of the war will be a marching exhibition by a WAAC company Saturday.

Dodgers Fly 'T' Flag

BROOKLYN (AP)—Although the Brooklyn Dodgers still are trying to get the 1943 baseball season started, they're about to get the privilege of flying a pennant. Opening ceremonies include the presentation of a Treasury Department certificate authorizing the Dodgers to fly a "T" flag for their efforts in promoting war bond sales.

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Japan Used Raids to Enrage People Against All White Men

EDITOR'S NOTE: Two copies of the Tokyo newspaper, Yomiuri, published immediately after the United States raid on the city, have come into the hands of the editors of the magazine, Newsweek. Max Hill, who was a prisoner in Tokyo at the time, saw the papers and wrote his copy against the background of his own experiences. In reading this story, it should be remembered that there was a strict censorship on damage and that every possible stress would be placed on non-military destruction.

By Max Hill

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The Doolittle raid on Japan's plane and munitions factories and the supposedly invulnerable Yokosuka Naval Base gave the Japanese war lords an unrivaled opportunity to whip their emotional millions into a frenzy of hatred against all white men.

It is the sort of hatred exemplified by the executions of the American fliers, announced by President Roosevelt yesterday.

I have read the morning and afternoon editions of the Army-controlled Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri, which were published immediately after the raid of April 18, 1942, and now in possession of Newsweek Magazine. The papers are typical of the propaganda fed to the Japanese masses for many years.

"Enemy attack was blind
"School and hospital hit"—

That was one heading, and the story went on to say a boy was killed by machine gun bullets.

I was in a Tokyo prison at the time of the raid, and after I was taken to the internment camp in June a Japanese friend whispered to me:

'Many of the people were killed by machine gun bullets from our own planes. They were shooting down at one of the bembers, and the bullets sprayed a school-yard."

Day Was Clear and Bright

That April day was clear and bright in Tokyo, and hardly a cloud flecked the sky. The prison was in the northwest part of the city, far from military objectives, so I didn't know there was a raid until June, didn't hear antiaircraft fire, nor bursting bombs. But men in the internment camp and at the American Embassy saw planes skim the treetops and dodge the fire of the defenders.

One of the Yomiuri pictures shows a bomber over the heart of Tokyo, almost over Tokyo Station and near the main railroad tracks which are the only means of land transportation between Tokyo and the industrial area to the South, centering around Kobe and Osaka, which also were bombed.

The sky behind the bomber was flecked with six bursting blossoms of black smoke, and only two were ahead of it. That was the story as we got it from the Japanese themselves, and from Americans who watched elsewhere. The defenders were caught flat-footed, contrary to the Yomiuri story that "everything went smoothly." They had no planes in the air when the first bombers appeared, and the anti-aircraft fire was "late" all the way across the city.

Another story was that "enemy used fire bombs more than demolition bombs, fire bombs being about a kiro in size." That is the Japanese version of a kilo (2.2 pounds) and tallies with the theory that the planes were so heavily loaded with gasoline there wasn't much room for the heavier bombs.

"This was first experience in meeting the enemy," the story continued. "It is hoped the people will prepare with a great deal of care for future attacks."

That was a constantly reiterated theme: prepare for future attacks.

Doolittle Spared Palace

The first line of the Army communique, printed under a bold, black headline on the front page, said:

"No damage done to Imperial Household."

I can point out from seeing the Newsweek picture that damage could have been done to the Palace, for the downtown plane wasn't but a few seconds flight away, but the Palace was left alone on direct orders from Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who ruled it was not a military objective.

Tokyo's anti-aircraft defenses were strengthened, perhaps doubled or tripled, immediately after the raid. When I was taken to court in May, I could see watchers and guns on many downtown building roofs, and an especially strong defensive battery had been installed on the Diet. This all happened, according to people who were free in Tokyo at the time, after the raid.

One other thing the pictures show clearly is that the volunteer squadrons of housewives and schoolboys and shopkeepers who were organized and trained long before the war did their work effectively.

The baggy uniforms of the Japanese women may seem grotesque to us, but they are cheap, costing about 15 yen ($4), and they do cover the inflammable kimonos from ankle to neck. To speed up their work, the air-raid wardens ride bicycles. They have cardboard megaphones tied to their faces. Night after night during the fall of 1941 they went through their drills, often standing guard after a test alarm until 1 a. m.

One small picture in Yomiuri was captioned as part of a plane that was shot down. This has been denied by the War Department in Washington, and later when a freshly-painted plane was placed on exhibition in Tokyo and Kobe even the Japanese were skeptical. The Yomiuri account called the planes Lockheed Hudsons, instead of the correct North American B-25 designation.

D. A. R. Parley Gives to Manager Board Authority to Pick Next Meeting Place

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 22 (AP)—The fifty-second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, smallest in recent years because of the war, came to an end April 21 with at least three cities actively seeking the 1944 conclave.

One of the final acts of about 1,200 delegates was to empower the National Board of Management to arrange for next year's meeting without consultation with the membership. Until last year, in Chicago, the convention was held regularly in Constitution Hall, Washington.

New York, St. Louis, and Kansas City were bidding for the group.

A second resolution, adopted unanimously, commended the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Army and Navy Intelligence Services for their campaigns directed at cautiousness.

"So-called harmless remarks in conversation and correspondence may quickly become valuable information to waiting 'fifth columnists' and Axis sympathizers," the resolution said, in urging upon "every Daughter" to abide by the warning and co-operate with law-enforcement agencies.

A final War Bond purchase rally, shortly before the final fall of the gavel, was expected to bring the Convention total of pledges well above $2,000,000.

Election was announced of three Honorary Vice-Presidents-General, Mrs. Robert James Johnston of Humboldt, Iowa; Mrs. Charles H. Carroll of Concord, N. H., and Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard of Hanover, Pa.

These were elected Vice-Presidents-General of the Society:

Mrs. Joe Cutting of Williston, N. D., Miss Helen McMackin of Salem, Ill., Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers of Alamo, Texas, Mrs. Osmond D. Heavenrich of Jackson, Mich., Mrs. Joseph S. Silversteen of Brevard, N. C., Mrs. Thomas Coke Mell of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter of Greencastle, Ind.

Mrs. Charles H. Carroll of Concord, N. H., Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard of Hanover, Pa., and Mrs. Robert J. Johnston of Humboldt, Iowa, were named honorary Vice-Presidents-General.

Sweden Planning To Augment Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Technical research has received increased attention in Sweden recently, with the proposal of an institute for chemical research in textiles, metal industries planning establishment of a metallographic institute, and reported progress in the research in wood chemistry, the United States Department of Commerce is informed.

The Academy of Technical Sciences is erecting a large experimental station for chemical research, and for experiments also in other fields.

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HOUSEKEEPER, excel. cook, wanted immed., fam. 4 adults; Boston suburb; lovely home. Box M-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, light work, for small family of 2, boy 7 yrs.; convenient to Boston. Call Bluehills 9451 (Mass.).

MANAGER for ladies' apparel shop in Newton. Would like a woman who possesses the qualities necessary for such a position. State salary wanted and your past experience in first letter. Box M-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WAITRESS—Full time; meals and uniforms furnished. BRITTANY COFFEE SHOP, 223 Newbury St., Boston, Com. 5370.

Wanted—Young girl with high school education and knowledge of typing, for inter-office work. Address Treasurer's Office, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Room 203, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MIEHLE VERTICAL PRESSMEN WANTED
COURT SQ. PRESS
1020 Washington St., Boston

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 State St., Boston, Mass.
ENGRS.: Design and Layout exp. $90-$125
IND. ENGRS.: Several Attr
PROD. SUPVRS.: Shop exp. Attr
MECH. DRAFTSMEN AND DETAILERS: Attr
TOOL DESIGNERS: Local To $1.75 hr
PROD. EXPEDITOR: Tool exp. $50-
SCHEDULING CLERK: Read blue prints $35
COST TIMESTUDY ACCT.: $75-$100
ACCTS.: Public accts. firms To $3,500
ASST. COST ACCT.: Boston $40-$45
ACCOUNTANTS: Local $35
STENOS.: Good Stencil cutter Attr
RATE CLERKS: Transp. exp. $38-$40
STOCK CONTROL CLERK: Exp. $35-$40
PAYROLL CLERK: Sales openings Attr
SALES: Drugs, Office Equipment Attr

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT, executive ability, tactful, poised, unusual and diversified experience. Write Box M-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Sublet 3 large rooms, gas, heat, bus free, $48.00. Furnished $70.00. Tel. Larchmont 2-0613 or Worth 2-4711.

ROOMS TO LET

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Single or double, private lavatory. Excellent location, walk to subway. Garage. 42-42 Union Street.

N. Y. C., 97th W.—Large southern garden exposure; high river view; quiet; gymnasium, swimming pool; restaurant; gentleman. CI. 6-2155.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS man desires room furnished or unfurnished, Washington Heights section. Write Box M-6, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WANTED

IN OR NEAR WINCHESTER, MASS.—For occupancy June 1st; modern single house, rent not over $65; references. Box J-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS. So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET home for rest and study, temp-perm; unique housekeeping priv.; reasonable. The Bonnie Wee Cottage, Aiken, South Carolina.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WARNER CO., INC.
Since 1896
EXPERT CONVEYORS of BETTER FURNITURE
Main Office 12 Winchester Street Medford, Mass. MYS. 0030
Branch Office 117 Water Street Boston HUB. 3490
N Y. Conn. N J. Phila. Washington D C

ANTIQUES

RARE TREAT! SEE BOSTON'S MOST UNUSUAL COLLECTION, WINDSOR ART GALLERIES 66 Arlington Street Entrance—Hotel Statler

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER 33 W. 42, Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C. Rm. 1019 Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511.

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00. Closed Wed. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9038. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0690

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON—Fine opportunity for woman to take over 7-room furnished apartment, near The Christian Science Mother Church; 5 rooms already let; owner deceased, heirs wish to dispose of furniture reasonably. Apply SHAWMUT REALTY, 15 Norway St., Boston.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3000

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO 0302

FORWARDING AGENTS

To and from MEXICO and CENTRAL AMERICA
Customs Dispatch—Forwarding Agents
C. S. McKinney & Company
Laredo, Texas

FURNITURE

BREAKING UP home—10-piece mahogany dining room set, table, buffet, for sale. 165 Winthrop Rd., Brookline, Mass. LOW. 3081.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WIENGARDEN'S, 19 East 125th St., N. Y. C. GRamercy 5-5975.

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY repairs 10c, all makes, any amount of runs; chemical crepe clips $1.35, no mail orders. ROSWIN HOSIERY CO., 460 Fifth Avenue, Suite 801, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

COUPLE for estate in Westchester Co., 50 minutes from N. Y. C.; butler, handy man, little driving; chambermaid, waitress; Protestants; $175.00. Tel. CI. 7-3420 (Apt. 4-C).

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS, values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $3.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1048.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

FIRST LESSON FREE
PIANO-HARMONY
JEAN PATTERSON, B. S.
Graduate of Juilliard School of Music
CARNEGIE HALL, N. Y. C.
Studio 838 CI. 7-6373 or Mo. 2-4305

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 6 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1362 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1934. Telephone FLushing 9-8080.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR. 7-9000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Oriental & Hand-Washed, Repaired, Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIRIAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1885

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Depot
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4580

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women. 342 Madison, N. Y. C. MU. 3-0263

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc. Poultney Vt

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4466.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD. 441 Madison Ave., N Y C PLaza 3-1261

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

Opening Next Week
Our new women's shop is opening in our dress department carrying dresses in all sizes for discriminating women.
HOWLAND'S

VISIT THE HOME FUN SHOP AT
READ'S
EASTER CARDS
BIBLES BRIDES' BOOKS

THE J. S. MATHEWS CO.
Stationers Office Supplies and Equipment
30 Cannon St. Bridgeport, Conn.

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT
GREENWICH (Continued)

Grass Seed Garden Seed
Fertilizer
Garden Implements
Greenwich Hardware Co.
125 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 101 Greenwich Ave.

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

SPRING PERMANENTS
For 12 years we've been happy to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
EMMA JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main Street (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street

STEAK BROILER
59 Elm Street Phone 7-0887
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
6 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
6 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN

The Beauty of GREENBACKER'S GREENHOUSES will enhance your thought of life at this Easter Time
Old Colony Road WM. G. RACKES, PROP. PHONE 724

The Easter Parade begins at
BENSON'S
33 Colony Street Phone 4242

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLESEX BEAUTY SALON
Try a ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
Alice Luton's Preparations
354 Main Street Telephone 350

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 98 W. Main St. 398 Main St. 1000 Main St.—Newington, Conn. Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5-3213 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living
The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-3329

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

CONNECTICUT
NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES—GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

RIDING—GOLF—TENNIS
FISHING TACKLE
LADIES' SPORTSWEAR
ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT
Bob's Sports
Tel. 3-9036

Downes-Smith Co.
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 4-3405. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We feel sure you'll want to look your best to greet the
Glorious Easter Time
so come in and make your selections from our fine stocks of Up-to-Date Furnishings for Men, Women and Children.

Our Best Quality
CRETONNE SLIP COVERS
Fit beautifully—in several patterns and color combinations.
For Chairs $6.98 For Divans $11.98
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

EASTER FASHIONS
The very prettiest Easter fashions since 1897
Lieberkind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

EASTER CARDS
Easter and Wedding Gifts
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth Street

If Your Home Needs Painting, May We Help You!
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

FASHION FLASH!
Our gay new jewelry to accent a spring ensemble.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET
See these new Spring Rayon Broadcloth Dresses in our Main Floor Dress Department.
Sizes 14 to 44—$3.46 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2615

MARYLAND
BALTIMORE

Bateman Photo-Print Co.
BLUEPRINTS
PHOTOSTATS
Knickerbocker Bldg.
218 E. Lexington St. Lex. 7814

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Res. No. 284—Res. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Call H. Lee Chambers & Co.
Real Estate Sales Agents
3600 Roland Avenue
UN. 2310 UN. 0664 TU. 2593

The Capital Building & Loan Association
812 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
First mortgage loans on real estate on direct reduction plan.
Savings and Investments
Current rate of dividend 4% payable January first and July first
OPEN DAILY

DRAFTING, TRACING, SIGN PAINTING
Builders' Plats Surveys
For Sale and Public Notice Signs
Roberta S. Grinnalds
2445 Edmonson Avenue
Gilmor 4039-W Baltimore, Md.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-8764 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

Harry Simmons Co. Inc.
"Albany's first family in furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

SEND FLOWERS FOR EASTER
Danker
121 North Pearl St. Phone 3-4238

BALDWIN

For Easter
Wick's Florist Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
Member: Telegraph Dispatch Service
NORTH GRAND AVE. Tel. Baldwin 6028

Get Your Easter Cookies—Cakes—Bread and Rolls at
HEIM'S BAKERY
North Grand Avenue Baldwin, N. Y.
Delicious Danish Pastry

Easter Greetings from
Rite-Service Fuel Oil & Coal Company
SINCLAIR FUEL OILS • COAL
KOPPERS COKE • ICE
Oil Burners Heating Equipment
Prompt Delivery
73 No. Grand Avenue Tel. Baldwin 8234
If no answer—Baldwin 4634

Cash and Carry, 20% Discount
BALDWIN COMMUNITY LAUNDRY
56 North Grand Avenue
Corner Newton Avenue
TELEPHONE BALDWIN 6320

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Famous Makes
Expert Fitting
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Blooming Roses
Rose Bushes — two-year-old, hardy, northern field-grown stock. Monthly varieties will bloom this year; annuals next year. Your choice of the most popular varieties—at 69c each, 12 for $8.00. Make early selections.
McLEAN'S

NEW YORK
BINGHAMTON (Continued)

For Quality at a Reasonable Price see
VAN COTT Jeweler
60 Court Street
Divided Payments Available

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CHARLOTTA ANDERSON'S
HAND LAUNDRY
"A Truly Personal Service"
36 Palmer Avenue Bronxville 2-4027
Entire Family Laundry a Specialty

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
QUAKER STATE
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

GRAMATAN
MOVING & STORAGE INC.
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Certified Cold Storage
100 PONDFIELD ROAD BR. 2-1458

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI 4850 Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Balls—Clubs—Bags
JERRY DIEFENDERFER'S GOLF SHOP
Lancaster Country Club, Lancaster, N. Y.
Anything in Golf Equipment—Lessons by Appointment. Phone Lancaster 857. Write for prices on Equipment.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

Easter Flowers
Sunday, April 25th
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310
BUFFALO'S FLORIST TELEGRAPH FLORIST

PRINTING
LETTER PRESS PHOTO OFFSET
RELIEF PROCESS
Great Lakes Press
37 Franklin St. LA. 7814 Buffalo, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

DEL-FANT SHOE SHOP
Matrix and Foot Rest Shoes for Women
Official Boy Scout Shoes
Genuine Foot Form Shoes
1026 Central Ave. Far Rockaway
Far Rockaway 7-6811

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps
Davey Shops
Feminine Accessories
456 Central Avenue, Cedarhurst, N. Y.

FLUSHING

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
136-19 38 AVENUE
FLUSHING 3-5000
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

EASTER CLOTHES for Children
We Are Exclusively Children's Outfitters
STERN'S
36-53 Main Street FL. 9-3839

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

FLUSHING
(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8246. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAHN'S
Soda Lounge
The Refined Atmosphere for Luncheon and Refreshment at Any Time
Varied Selection of Easter Novelties
41-18 Main Street FL. 9-9005
2 Doors from Prospect Theatre

DANBURY
Presents
HATS OF QUALITY FOR EASTER

DANBURY
Main St. and 38th Ave. Flushing, N. Y.
STETSON HATS
MALLORY HATS

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin-Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

JUEL BEAUTY SALON

Expert in Styling the Hair as you desire it.
PERMANENT WAVING OUR SPECIALTY
Besides all branches of Beauty Culture
42-67 147th Street IN 3-7273
Opposite Flushing Hospital

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

MEN'S AND STUDENTS'
SPORT COATS from $10.95
Contrasting
SLACKS from $4.95
MILLER & MACK
86-33 Main Street Open Evenings
Free Community Parking

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ACCESSORIES
87-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

Eloise Hampton Dress Shop
DRESSES
That will not only please you but your budget as well.
160-10 Northern Blvd. Roosevelt Thea. Bldg.

K. F. DIEHL
Jeweler
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
INTERESTING ASSORTMENT OF
EASTER NOVELTIES
41-47 Main Street FL. 3-6226

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding, Entire Charge Taken.
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Easter Flowers
Forest Hills Flower Shop
8 Greenway Terrace Bo. 8-6210

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

LESLIE'S
Smart Spring
- DRESSES
- SUITS
- COATS

Continental Ave. corner Austin St.

Easter Greetings

ANTHONY and JEAN
Hairdressers
Established Since 1924
72-60 Austin Street BO. 8-1221

Select Your Easter Gifts Here
JOSEPH GRAU
Jeweler—Est. 1922
JEWELRY—WATCHES
SILVERWARE—ENGRAVING
71-13 Austin Street Bo. 8-1288

FREEPORT

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St. Tel. Freeport 4236
Candy and Special Novelties for EASTER
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

NEW YORK

FREEPORT
(Continued)

Norman's Specialty Shop
83 South Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
Coats—Suits—Dresses
No Charge for Alterations

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
New Spring Styles for Men
ARROW SHIRTS STETSON HATS
INTERWOVEN HOSE
86 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

FREEPORT—Bellmore

GBS
Golden Beauty Shoppe
SPECIALISTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
218 PETTIT AVENUE, BELLMORE, L. I.
TEL. WANTAGH 972

GLOVERSVILLE

Your Savings Account Insured Up to $5,000
Chartered by the U. S. Government
GLOVERSVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
52 North Main Street
GLOVERSVILLE NEW YORK

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing—Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

"HALL MARK"
GREETING CARDS OF DISTINCTION
COWLES BROWN & CO.
Quality as Always

H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 Church St., Gloversville
Fulton County's Largest Dept. Store
Quality Branded Lines at Reasonable Prices
Parking Lot in Rear of Store FREE to Customers
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

GREAT NECK

QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO.
Keep your home in good condition.
No Priorities or Repairs or Maintenance.
FOUR LOCATIONS
Bayside 9-1100 Flushing 9-3386
Flushing 9-1646 Imperial 307

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties

Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 45

HEMPSTEAD

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

Carol Green's
will "SUIT" you with an Easter Outfit
Select it from our superb collection of 100% Wool Suits
$16.95 to $39.95
Blouses, Bags, Gloves, Hosiery Accessories
HEMPSTEAD—FREEPORT

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

New Dresses and Millinery
Fann's
255 FULTON AVENUE

PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO., Inc.
336 FULTON AVENUE
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 748
Philco Home and Car Radio
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Scientific Motor Tune-Ups
on Weidenhoff Motor Analyzer

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

SPRING SALE *of* ROSE BUSHES
19 varieties to choose from, including everblooming, two-tone and climbing roses. All are selected grades, from a fine nursery. Select yours now!
ROTHSCHILD'S

ATWATER'S
"everything to eat"
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Dresses and Hats for Easter at
THE CRANCE SHOP
326 East State Street

EASTER FLOWERS
Call
Lounsbery Flowers
409 College Avenue Dial 3327

LAWERENCE PAINT
applied to your home, will protect it from the elements.
BETTER PAINT WALLPAPER SERVICE
216 N. Aurora St. Dial 2180

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR RESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
3213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-8110-1

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Shelley's
FOR ARROW SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8827

QUEENS
Retail FURRIERS
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
SPRING FURS
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525
Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 8-4858

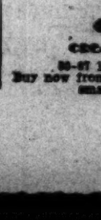
CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-8580
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Bon Ton
L. CANTOR
MISSES' AND WOMEN'S OUTER APPAREL
Around the corner from Valencia Theatre 89-71 165 St.
Republic 9-6400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS



John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

NEW YORK

JAMAICA
(Continued)

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
88-76 168 St. Republic 9-9168, Jamaica, N. Y.

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep 9-3070-3071

THE GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND 167-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

JAMESTOWN

EASTER FLOWERS
everything in cut flowers, plants, corsages.
Visit our store—you are welcome.
HEELAS FLOWER SHOP
214 Cherry St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Brighten Your Easter Costume With Smart Accessories from
Nelson's Dept. Store

EASTER SHOWING of Men's and Boys' *Clothing and Furnishings*
THE PRINTZ CO.
Jamestown, N. Y.

A GOOD PLACE *to buy* GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting, Proved by X-Ray
BROSTROM-CONNER SHOE CO.
18 E. Third Street, Jamestown, N. Y

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

SHOP AT BIGELOW'S for EASTER NEEDS
Bigelow's Dept. Store
Jamestown, New York

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5300
We Feature Monarch Products

GEORGE L. SEIFERT

Shoes for the Family
2894 Delaware Avenue
Ri. 4915

Lack of help in the home at housecleaning time presents no difficulties when you use
KELLER'S SPECIALTIES
Call Riverside 7191 for information and free samples.

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Henna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1330

AIR-STEP and BROWNBILT SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMON'S BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Wood Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5469 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Exm. 4188

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK

EASTER
Costume
Jewelry
Hand Bags
WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
64 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
38 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1131, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2940
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
***Creami-Rich* MILK**
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
Silverware of National Reputation
WATCHES—CLOCKS
REPAIRS
565 Main Street

PALACE
SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Tel. 2-0555—2-2386
ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

Kathryn Hayes
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7880
26 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
827 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Why Buy NUROCO?
Because this COAL gives more heat, more comfort, less ash and requires less attention!
YOU SAVE MONEY!!
because you burn fewer tons in a season!
PHONE N. R. 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 PELHAM ROAD

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Bronx

Mildred Beauty Salon

55-57 West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
Phone BUck. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
FLOWERS, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.
We receive daily shipments of the choicest and freshest cut flowers obtainable.
THIS IS OUR ONLY STORE IN BROOKLYN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere in the U. S.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue

ROSEDALE FLORIST

Give Fresh Flowers
EASTER
from our conveniently located shop
521 Ocean Cor. Church Ave.
Tel. BUck. 2-6800—2-7010

BUNNY SHERMAN MILLINERY
Custom-Made and Ready-to-Wear
7712 Fifth Avenue Shore Rd. 8-7252
Brooklyn, N. Y.
TEL. WINDSOR 8-8446

Charle's
Salon de Beauté
Permanents as you like them
Soft Water Used Exclusively
332 East Third St.—Near Church Ave.

Borough of Manhattan

Easter Greetings!

MARTIN THEISS
FLORIST
1208 Lexington Avenue
Between 81st and 82nd Streets
RHinelander 4-4517

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SIMPSON'S
Tailor-Made CLOTHES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits to Order.
Navy Officers' Uniforms a Specialty
Will call at your home or office with samples
Charles I. Snider
78 E. Raleigh Ave., W. N. B.
Phones: Gib. 2-2266 — Wisconsin 7-8038

CHEVROLET
PHONE GIbr. 2-7900-1
ISLAND CHEVROLET, INC.
1316 CASTLETON AVENUE
We Service All Makes of Cars

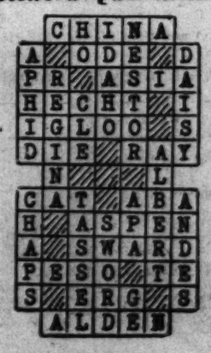
NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMENT-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2238

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

TEL. PELHAM 8-1936
Frank Westphal
Interior Decorating
UPHOLSTERING—DRAPERIES
SLIP COVERS
101-113 Fourth St., North Pelham, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

It's Luckey's for Easter Accessories
Everything for the Ladies
from Famous Perfumes to Beautiful Handbags.
And for the Men—Thousands of new Neckties to go with the Handsome new Arrow Parchmentone Shirts in a wide Variety of Colors on the Background of Parchment, a new shade.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Your Victory Garden Starts at WALLACE'S

QUEENS VILLAGE

IRV & LEW
Knox Hats Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

QUEENS VILLAGE Floral Park
Floral Florist Shop
129 Tulip Ave., Floral Park, N. Y.
"Say it with Flowers"
Telephone FLORAL PARK 1614
CUT FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893
G. F. Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

Phone Vi. 9-8360
The Smart Shop
Millinery
OUR ONLY STORE
106-13 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 106th and 107th Streets

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Ave.

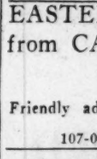
EASTER GREETINGS from CARL KOEHLER
Furniture
Friendly advice on Homefurnishing
107-05 Jamaica Avenue

Easter Greetings
from
Frers' Confectionery
107-02 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 9-9225

Easter Plants
Corsages
Cut Flowers
A. DAHMEN
115-14 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 9-9497

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

"keep 'em working!"
EXPERT REPAIRING
Radios Fans
Ranges Clocks
Washing Machines Irons
Refrigerators Toasters
Oil Burners Mixers
Vacuum Cleaners
Take care of Your Appliances
C. M. PERRIN, INC.
87-22 Jamaica Ave. VI. 7-0617



Virginia 9-4225
Karlson's Flowers
EASTER GREETINGS
8411 Jamaica Avenue

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

ROCHESTER

SEE J. E.
GOUTREMOUT
When You Want to Buy, Sell or Rent
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Main 5580

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-498

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6302, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in
FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 97
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR

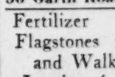
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2848

CHARLES W. GRABAU
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 Sunrise Highway
Telephone Rockville Centre 413

FOR EASTER
Homestead Candies
39 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749

RYE

Important Announcement to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.



John C. Thomas has taken over and is operating the coal and oil business of George F. Gorman, at 87 Purchase Street, Rye, telephone 125. For economy plus comfort try a load of Colonial Coal—"The best hard coal money can buy."
JOHN C. THOMAS
131 Horton Ave., Port Chester 31

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

Victory Garden Supplies of All Kinds
Moth Cabinets—Moth Sprays
Garment Bags
WALTER A. HOBLIN, INC.
1 Garth Road Telephone 3454
Free Delivery

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE 956
Flower Designs
formerly House of Flowers
Easter Plants—Flowers
Corsages
56 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

Fertilizer Hyper-Humus
Flagstones for Stepping-Stones and Walks Insulation
Lumber for Chicken Houses
SCARSDALE SUPPLY CO.
Phone Scarsdale 400

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

For That Smart, Shapered Hair Style
JULIUS BEAUTY SALON
Station Plaza Building
Hartsdale, N. Y. Phone Sc. 120

SCHENECTADY

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4461, 4-4462

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

Flowers for Easter
T. J. KING FLORAL SHOP
Telephone 4-6444
State Street at Overhead Crossing

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued from previous page)

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
CHILDREN'S WEAR

ST. ALBANS

Joyous Easter
THE KIDDY TOWN SHOP
Fashions for Youth
188-37 Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Laurelton 8-0849

Gulfway Auto Service
JAmaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by Machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY
MISSOURI 7-3158

Bertha's Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
113-37 FARMERS AVE., ST. ALBANS, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Dry Cleaning
1329 S. Salina Street Tel. 6-3610

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

Baker's
Beauty Salon
LOTA S. BAKER
Permanents $3.00 to $12.50
2034 S. Salina Near Colvin Tel. 5-2272

COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

FLOWERS
Telephone 2-8137
FREDERICK W. BULTMANN
University Block 134 E. Washington St.

UTICA

The Mohawk Wall Paper & Paint Co.
INCORPORATED
Sherwin-Williams Paints

IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
211 John St., Utica, N. Y. Tel. 2-5169
Style Moderate Price Quality

IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Easter Flattery For You, and You, and You!
The Boston Store Has Smart Easter Apparel for the entire family at the RIGHT PRICES. Get YOURS Saturday. Store Hours 9:00 to 9:00.
BOSTON STORE UTICA, N. Y.

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs—Carpets
Linoleum
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 629 EAGLE ST.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Gladstone 1621. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Burn Coal for Comfort and VICTORY
Let us quote you on converting your heating boiler to coal burning.
HENRY F. RAAB Inc
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 Lake Street Tel. W. P. 7740-1

FOR SPRING
A complete collection of Scarfs and Jackets, featuring Mink Scarfs at $18 per skin (plus Federal tax).
Our cold storage vaults are ready to receive your Winter furs for Summer safe keeping. Telephone White Plains 1139.
Reasonable REPAIRING and RE-STYLING
Projanskys
Furriers and Tailors to Gentlewomen
146 EAST POST ROAD

Easter Greetings
TEL. W. P. 7060
HILRAY'S BAKE SHOP
190 MAIN STREET

All Your Musical Needs Can Be Met at
HUNTS
14 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 903
Open Evenings

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
190 MAIN STREET

"Your Knitting Studio"
GIFTS
Costume Jewelry
Crocheted Hats and Snoods
78 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. Wh. Plains 5535

Westchester's Newest, Finest and Largest Food Center . . .
LUCKY BOY
• Variety • Price • Value
Do all your food buying at 36 West Post Road W. P. 9326

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
Visit Our Modern Wallpaper Showroom
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

CORD WOOD
$22.00 a Cord
Tel. W. P. 9246
SMITH'S CORD WOOD CO.
229 Westchester Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

YONKERS

De Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M
FREE PARKING SPACE

Spring Is Here, So Is Our New Line of
Adam Hats
Arrow Shirts—Ties
MILFORD B. HANFT
498 South Broadway
Corner of Lawrence Street

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

You Can Still Find Many UNRATIONED, HARD-TO-GET FOODS at
Weiner's Delicatessen
Also a large variety of Delicious Cheeses
474 SOUTH B'WAY TEL. YON. 3-4106

For a HAPPY EASTER Try
SICKLEY'S
DELICIOUS CAKES
Famous Since 1886
Birthday and Wedding Cakes a Specialty
590 South Broadway Tel. Yon. 3-0102

LADIES' ACCESSORIES
ESTABLISHED 1930
Quality Through the Years
Sey-Mour Shop
423 SOUTH BROADWAY
"We Bring New York to You"

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Coats of Arms of United Nations

By Margaret Whittemore

This is the sixteenth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

16—Brazil

The national coat of arms of Brazil is formed by a large five-pointed star, which denotes the unity and territorial integrity of the nation. Each section of this star is bisected, so that one side is green and the other yellow. The green stands for the fertile fields and forests, and the yellow for its wealth in precious minerals.

In the center of the star is a blue sphere bordered by a circular band in which are found 21 stars, representing the States of the Federation, and indicating civic independence and co-operation. The blue sphere constitutes an idealized representation of the heavens with the five stars in the center delineating the constellation of the Southern Cross. This is in memory of the faith of the early navigators and pioneers, and the discovery of Brazil.

The shield is upheld by a vertical sword and encircled by two branches of the coffee and tobacco plants as emblems of the country's commercial wealth. They are tied together by a blue ribbon bordered with gold and inscribed with the legend, "Estados Unidos do Brasil" (United States of Brazil) and the date of the establishment of the Republic, November 15, 1889. Straight golden rays, radiating in all directions outward and upward behind the shield, symbolize the brilliant future and glorious destiny of the country.

(Tomorrow: Poland)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Much Pressure Is Behind a Rifle Bullet?

The bullet which rushes from the muzzle of a modern .30 caliber rifle at about twice the speed of sound, is propelled by a charge of nitroglycerine, or cordite, or other explosive. The pressure in the chamber of the rifle resulting from the explosion reaches the tremendous force of 19 or more tons per square inch.

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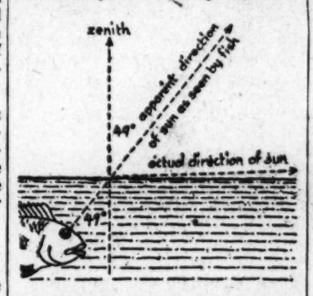
Why Fish Never See the Sun More Than 50 Degrees from the Zenith?

When light passes at an angle from air to water or from water to air, it is bent or refracted. This may readily be seen by observing how a pencil seems to bend where it enters the surface of the water in a tumbler in which the pencil is resting on a slant.

Because of this bending of light, a fish in his natural habitat never sees the sun at a point lower in the sky than about 49 degrees from the zenith, (a point directly overhead).

As indicated in the accompanying diagram, at sunrise and sunset the light enters the water nearly 90 degrees from the vertical and the rays are bent by the water



to 49 degrees from the vertical, which makes the apparent position of the sun as seen by the fish 49 degrees from the zenith.

The only time the fish sees the sun in its true position in the sky is when the sun is directly overhead, its rays striking the surface of the water at an angle of 90 degrees.—W. P. Keasbey.

Just for Fun

By Gene Carr

"Don't worry, ladies. Dad will drive you home—but he always has to kick up a big fuss about it first."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Confidence

London

A lady who had returned to teaching to help in the war emergency was given a class of boys in a district noted not so much for poverty as for its low moral standard. She was told that few of the children could be trusted and that one particular boy was known to be a thief. The teacher realized the challenge, and prayerfully carried on her duties. The other teachers, mostly men, were amazed to find that harmony was maintained in her class without recourse to the cane or other methods of punishment.

One day the teacher asked the boy labelled as dishonest to unlock a cupboard on another floor and bring her certain things from it. This she allowed him to do on several occasions in spite of remonstrances from her colleagues who told her he should not be trusted on such errands. However, nothing was ever missed. One day the boy looked up at her and asked bluntly why she allowed him to go to this supply cupboard. "Don't you know I'm a thief?" he asked. "Have I ever called you a thief?" she said. "No," replied the boy defiantly, "but I am a thief!" "I am sure that a boy like you would never take anything from the cupboard," came the reply.

The teacher's confidence in that boy changed his entire outlook on life.

M. F.

Steadily Rising

Approximately half a billion hens and pullets are reported in the United States this year, an increase of 14 per cent over last year.

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

An interesting variety of new stamp issues has turned up for this week. Brazil has issued a "stamp within a stamp," a 40-centavos deep lilac honoring the centenary of Petropolis, summer home of many Brazilian diplomats, and located some 27 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. The design contains a

miniature of the 200-reis Don Pedro head stamp of 1886. One million copies were typographed by the mint at Rio.

Another new Brazilian stamp is the 40-centavos oblong brown shown here. It commemorates the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Amazon River and contains a relief map of the Amazon.

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Canada and Argentina also have new issues. The Canadian is a small vertical in deep carmine, of four-cent value, showing the head of George VI, a three-quarter right profile from a military portrait. The value accompanies an increase in postage and the stamp is the same as the three-cent with a few variations. The Argentine stamp is a blue vertical of standard size, value five centavos, issued in honor of Argentina's first book fair. The design shows the flag and three books.

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Finland has issued a new set of four stamps which note the 300th anniversary of printing in Finland. Two values, including a 3.50 mark blue, show an old wooden press and a printer, while two other values show a Bible on an altar with a cross in the background. Only the 3.50 has turned up thus far.

Brevities

St. Catharines Standard: It is a patriotic duty this year to lend your neighbor garden tools. And a patriotic duty for the neighbor, of course, to bring them back promptly, and with the handles intact.

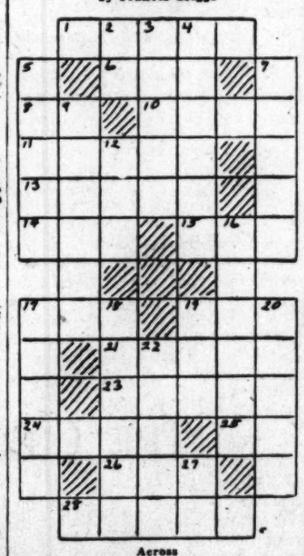
Brubaker in The New Yorker: The Army declares that our soldiers are better fed than the civilians. Next thing we know, the boys will be writing us some cheery letters to keep up our morale.

"Hey, K. P."

Four privates on kitchen police duty at Kearns Field, Utah, were told to peel 400 pounds of potatoes. The mess sergeant came to find they'd peeled 600 pounds and were still at it. "We wanted to quit," one explained, "but every time we were about to stop, we heard someone yell, 'Hey, K. P.' We thought that meant keep peelin'."—AP.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Crockery is what?
6—What is a poem suited to be set to music?
8—Pair (abbr.).
10—Bering Strait separates what continent from America?
11—Who often collaborates with Charles MacArthur in writing plays?
12—What is the Eskimo's winter abode?
14—Singular of "dice" is what?
15—What is a beam of mental light?
17—What creature is the fiddler of certain Mother Goose rhyme?
19—What is a loose sleeveless outer garment worn by Arabs?
21—Leaves of what tree flutter in slightest wind?
23—What is the grassy surface of land?
24—What is Mexico's monetary unit?
25—Symbol for tellurium is what?
26—What is the unit of energy?
28—What character in Longfellow's poem is a "dexterous writer of letters"?

Down

2—What is a Chinese measure equal to 1-10 sheng?
3—Kaniksu Lake is in what State of United States?
4—What king of Pylos was noted for his wisdom?
5—What insects suck the juice of plants?
7—Who would look sweet on "bicycle built for two"?
9—What is Latin for "queen"?
13—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
16—Who was called "Father of the German Lied"?
17—What are worn by cowboys as protection against thorns?
18—What is a narrow ribbon fastened to a book for a bookmark?
19—The wallaba.
20—What mountain system extends from Isthmus of Panama to Cape Horn?
22—What is a cutlass?
27—Symbol for germanium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Stuck

Puzzled Husband (to wife): "Come and help me fill in this application form for Six Easy Lessons on Filling in Government Forms."—Punch.

Advice

Sentry: "Who goes there?"
Major: "Major Mackafuss."
Sentry: "Sorry, but I can't let you go by without the proper password, sir."
Major (impatiently): "I've forgotten it for the moment. You know me well enough."
Voice from the Guardhouse: "Don't stand there talking to him all night—shoot him!"

Speaking of Puns!

In a New York court, "Action by one Bologna against one Weiner to compel specific performance of contract," elicited this from the judge: "I never sausage a case."—Reader's Digest.

Signs

Mother: "What makes you think your young man has matrimonial intentions?"

Daughter: "Well, when we were looking at Easter hats he tried to convince me I looked better in a $2.98 model rather than one that cost $15."

NEWS ITEM— EASTER TIME UNDER THE NAZIS.

ANY OF YOU WHO WANT TO MARCH IN THE EASTER PARADE CAN DO SO--THAT IS IF YOU HAVE ANY CLOTHES LEFT
SH-TOP SINGING! DON'T YOU KNOW WE DON'T SING IN CHERMANY?
AN EASTER LILY! CUT IT DOWN
BUT IT'S SPRING TIME HERR LIEUTENANT
SO VOT? VIPE DOT SMILE OFF--DON'T YOU KNOW WE GERMANS NEFFER SMILE?--VE IST DER STERN MASTER RACE
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Knights of the Bath*

By Le Pelley

TIME FOR YOUR BATH, SKIDMORE!
URRR
NOW THAT'S A VERY SILLY ATTITUDE TO TAKE !!!
YIP
BENJAMIN ... COME IN NOW... I WANT YOU TO TAKE A BATH BEFORE SUPPER!
?
?
MOVE OVER, SKIDMORE... AND KEEP QUIET !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Good Old Togo!*

By Rodgers

Phew!
I think the spy intended to put me down in the cellar with T. W.
But before he had a chance to do anything of that kind, there was a growl behind him-
GR-R-R
And there stood ol' Togo!
Boy! I was never so glad to see any one in all my life!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Is Well Qualified*

By The Hagers

Awarding ducks the Drakeville "D" Was some responsibility.
For it was quite a well known fact That civic spirit no one lacked.
"D" for dependability," Said Ted, "should be awarded me.
You can depend on me to make At crucial times the big mistake."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Justice, Not Revenge

The murder of American prisoners by Japan will boomerang against Japan. As President Roosevelt says, it will "make the American people more determined than ever to wipe out the shameless militarism of Japan." That determination will be more effective and more quickly fulfilled if Americans do not allow it to be adulterated by any hysteria of hate or retaliatory barbarism.

For hate hurts the hater more than anyone. It is a weakness which warps judgment and multiplies evil. The most effective police officer is not one who indulges in emotional detestation of offenders or tries to vent personal vengeance upon them. The President's statement calls for bringing the responsible "officers to justice." That means full punishment. Firm and effective effort to place responsibility and bring the actual criminals to book may be harder than "relieving the feelings" in similar acts of cruelty against any member of the Japanese race. But it will help to stop such practices in future, while revenge merely builds up new retaliations.

Not only would there be moral degradation in descending to vengeful frightfulness: there would be plain folly in it. Those who are advocating that the same treatment be accorded Japanese prisoners are not merely misjudging the moral strength of America; they are not thinking about the other thousands of American prisoners in Japan. Not only would there be moral defeat in a hysteria of hate; there would be the danger that a drive for revenge on Japan would upset the basic strategy of the war, delay its end.

Retaliation against prisoners goes against the grain. It does not have the justification of Mr. Churchill's threat to use poison gas against Germany if the Nazis use it against Russia. Britain's Prime Minister is manifestly trying to prevent more horror and he takes the pains to cite in detail his ability to carry out his threat. He is not bluffing. But a threat to murder Japanese prisoners of war would be a bluff; America could not do it.

Those who are truly strong and courageous must bend every effort to reducing rather than compounding the atrocities of war. Japan's violation of the Geneva Convention on prisoners is only the most shocking of the war's steps toward a breaking down of all civilized restraints. Air war has brought the bombing of civilians which, even though done by the Allies only where they are striking at military targets, is bad enough. In the Bismarck Sea, American planes machine-gunned Japanese in the water—on the grounds that they could not be rescued from the air.

New forms of war may bring new rules of war. But surely the weight of Christianity and civilization must be thrown on the side of upholding rules and restraining hate. War at best is horrible enough. The justifying purposes of self-defense and the determination to prevent greater cruelty must be scrupulously adhered to.

Whatever the temptations to indulge the same evils, Americans know that they cannot destroy the Japanese race or the German race. Today the world is reaping a harvest from the dragon's teeth of hate sown by Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese militarists. Let us not sow the seeds of a still more horrible harvest in the future. Let our purpose be that of policing, and let us make the policing effective.

Mr. Nelson on Planes

Donald Nelson's announcement that the United States will produce 7,000 airplanes this month, that the rate has risen from 5,000 a month at the end of 1942 and is steadily mounting, thrills every American heart, cheers the Allies—and should do nothing to comfort the Axis.

Such a production miracle was undreamed of when America felt a dull ache in its heart at the cry of Reynaud for "clouds of planes." And the best of it is that while for many months in the past production was necessarily devoted in large proportion to training and other non-combat planes, today it is the big, punishing bombers, the stinging fighters and swooping torpedo planes that are chiefly rolling off production lines.

The present rate of 7,000 planes a month adds up to a total of 84,000 a year. President Roosevelt has asked for 125,000 in 1943. The goal, therefore, has not yet been reached—but it is coming into view.

I'll Take Vanilla

First he walks, then he talks, and the first two words he puts together are ice cream. That is, if he's an American youngster. From then on, it's his favorite dessert. And now he thinks of it—mountains of it—when he's fighting in Africa, or building airfields in the jungles.

The story is told of a Marine in Guadalcanal who discovered an ice cream freezer. There was high excitement in the camp. Someone rushed for ice which he found in an ice-house abandoned by the Japanese. Everyone fought for a chance to turn the freezer.

There was a gallon and a half to be divided between 85 Marines. It wasn't much. It wasn't frozen very stiff, "but it was the best thing we ate on the island," vowed one Marine.

American fliers in Britain have discovered an ingenious way to make their favorite dessert. They mix the ice cream in a large tin can and anchor it in the gunner's compartment of a Flying Fortress. Soaring high over enemy territory, it is well shaken and frozen to perfection. Upon return to base, a successful raid is celebrated in true American style.

Ice cream on the home front is a bit on the scarce side now, with heavy whipping cream off the menu for the duration. But wars don't last forever. Someday again there'll be plenty of strawberry-chocolate-and-vanilla, or what have you, in all those wonderful varieties that stagger imagination and memory and tease the palate. Not that it's important at all. It's just pleasant to think about.

Personal item: Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who has been spending the winter on the south shore of the Mediterranean, is expected soon to leave for home.

Needed—the American Voice

Probably not all the 32 Senators who replied negatively to the Associated Press poll on the question of a world police force would vote similarly if such a measure, properly worked out, were actually before the Senate as part of a postwar plan attached to the peace treaties. Wording or timing of the poll may have made it difficult for Senators to answer.

Yet from their replies it would seem that the United States Senate is still in a frame of mind which makes it rather a negative than a positive force in international affairs. Other nations have little promise as yet that any agreements worked out through diplomatic channels will be acceptable to the Senate, and therefore little reason to take the American voice very seriously.

The situation thus created offers an ironic contrast to the utterly serious and indeed grim part that American soldiers are today taking in putting right a world that Senate action in 1919, among other events and influences, permitted to go wrong. As in 1917 and 1918, American boys are winning for the United States a right to help make and keep the peace along lines acceptable to a peace-loving, freedom-wise people. They have little assurance that their sacrifices will be repaid in greater security for their sons.

The question of an international police force is a big one. It involves other questions, like that of sovereignty, on which many voters are only partly informed, and on which demagogic appeals can be made to prejudice. It is not a comfortable question for a Senator with 1944 written down in big figures in his memorandum book. Still if Senators, and their constituents, examine the alternatives to an internationally organized peace backed by a police force, they may become more ready to work toward this objective.

The alternatives are: a form of American imperialism, well meant, but unwelcome abroad and terribly costly at home; American participation in European power politics to preserve a world balance of power, involving secret diplomacy and intrigue always unpalatable to the American temperament; or a return to isolationism on a hemispheric basis, with an Anglo-American entente to obtain security against aggression in Asia.

None of the alternatives is wholly evil. None is wholly desirable. None is so likely to preserve peace with justice as would well thought out and strongly backed endeavors to build and maintain a world community of order.

Only 24 Senators were willing to show themselves favorable to the establishment of a world police force. It is earnestly to be hoped that they can rally around them such support of the people and of political leaders as will assure the world of the United States' intention to make the great power it is developing in war count decisively for peace in years to come.

The Bookshelf

Pioneer to the New Past

For other archaeologists it was to dig; for Breasted, to reconstruct an ancient way of life. When James H. Breasted deciphered his first inscription, the backward frontier of history stopped at Greece and archaeology was still an adolescent study. Men dug for the adventure, for the art of the finds, for the enrichment of museums. There was little organization, little co-ordination to their work. Priceless clues to civilizations of the past were laid bare by the pick and left unrecorded to erode into dust.

It was to saving these clues and weaving them together intelligently that Breasted devoted himself. It was he who brought the turning point when expeditions ceased merely to dig for papyri and scarabs and brittle textiles and became embassies to another era. At the end of his career, he had created the Oriental Institute of Chicago to carry on his work; and in 1933 as he flew from Cairo across Palestine to Persepolis and beyond, over the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates and back again to the Nile, he "could trace from the air the pattern of the entire Fertile Crescent and see his expeditions at work in each of its ancient civilizations."

In a skillful blending of biography and autobiography, the latter drawn from letters and a vivid journal, Charles Breasted has presented the life of his distinguished father in PIONEER TO THE PAST (New York: Scribners. $3.50).

* * *

It was indeed an adventure, ranging all the way from frantic disappointments when things went wrong and politics or stupidity frustrated his work, through tiresome research and tedious efforts to raise money, to breathtaking moments of discovery.

A wealth of incidents presses outward on the covers of the book. Young Breasted eagerly copying inscriptions at Thebes by moonlight; the poignant romance of Salib Claudius and Gracilla; an exhilarating trip with his wife and young Charles down the rushing waters of the Nile, with Breasted scanning the cliffs as they went, by for inscriptions; climbing Vesuvius with his family on the day of a famous eruption.

It is amusing to learn how grudgingly he took the time necessary to write his most famous book, "Ancient Times," which opened the American horizon of Oriental history, and which fascinated not only the thousands of schoolchildren for whom it was written but countless others who found in its pages that "New Past" which he was so eager to reconstruct for this generation.

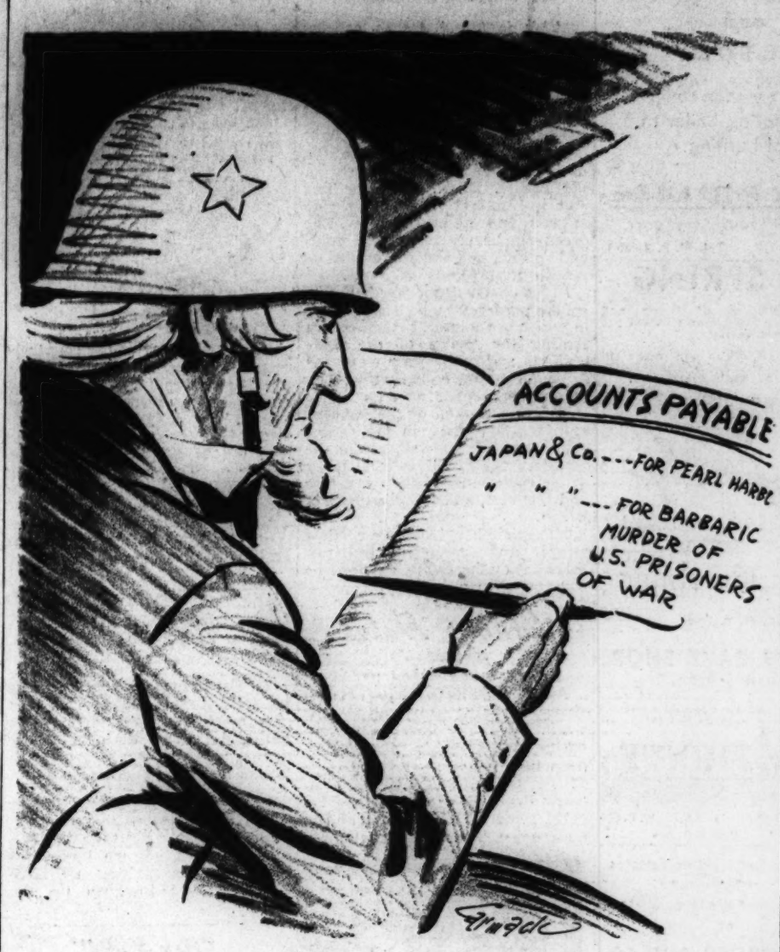
The story of the discovery of Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb is once more recounted in language which begs to be read aloud. The reader too is engulfed in the drama of the find.

* * *

"Emotion struggled with the habit of years to observe and understand, a struggle in which my critical faculties were for the moment completely routed. All about us lay a totally new revelation of ancient life, transcending anything we had known before."

A book like this helps one to see events such as the present world struggle in their broader perspective. In Breasted's millennial view, spanning the centuries, World War One was only an episode, one of the many struggles which had engulfed mankind, crushing much in their path, yet leaving hardy men behind to go on with civilization. By the same token, the book also presents one single man who, undaunted by many difficulties, finally achieved his goal and more than anyone else revolutionized one of the major studies which make up our culture. The book should create a new generation of archaeologists. A. V. D.

Another Entry



Soldiers Don't Forget

It may have been all in the day's work for the Army chaplain, but he really started something. The story began early last spring. The chaplain, stationed with American troops on a distant island, noticed that the soldiers were showing increasing signs of loneliness. It might have been due to the strangeness of their surroundings, or the feeling of being a very long way from home, or possibly the slowness of mail. Anyway, the loneliness had to be coped with, and the chaplain—as chaplains will—undertook to do the coping.

It occurred to him that if the boys were home they would be sending flowers to their loved ones for Easter and for Mother's Day. The fact that they were way off on an island did not necessarily mean that they couldn't continue this pleasant custom—and the chaplain thought it might give them an additional link with home, if it could be arranged.

So he talked with some of the soldiers—and saw their mood lighten as the idea took hold. Then he wrote to a florist friend in Boston, Henry Penn, asking him whether arrangements could be made for handling orders for these soldiers.

Mr. Penn promised special attention for every soldier's order. To make it easy for each boy to choose just what flowers he wanted to send without a lot of writing back and forth, a standard price was set. "A price like a 'zoot suit,'" Mr. Penn explained, "to fit anyone." The soldier could specify cut flowers, plant, or corsage.

* * *

Busy days followed for the chaplain. The orders multiplied into hundreds! The boys on the island came from all over the United States. The addresses to which they wanted flowers sent were not all easily accessible numbers on city streets. Some were farm or ranch homes far from a town. Possibly the nearest settlement had no florist to whom the soldier's order could be relayed for delivery. It was the most challenging kind of puzzle to find a florist near enough to deliver the flowers. When the atlas failed to locate a town, usually Western Union or the post office came to the rescue.

And the name of the towns! They are a story in themselves. There was Verbena, Ala.; New Straitsville, Ohio; Ozone Park, L. I.; Concord, Calif., and Sweet Home, Ore.

The boys are sending flowers this spring, too. Their orders for the two seasons total about 4,000. The chaplain's idea was a good one—good enough to carry along even though the chaplain is no longer at that post.

* * *

Mr. Penn sees an additional meaning that might escape one less discerning. "The thing that stands out to me," he remarked, "is this: We hear a lot about what letters mean to soldiers, and how we all ought to write them regularly. But how many really do it? I think these boys are way ahead of the folks back home, when they plan so many weeks ahead for flowers to reach Mother or some other loved one on Mother's Day or Easter.

"Last year, there was an aftermath which we hadn't anticipated. After the flowers were delivered and we thought we could catch our breath and get down to ordinary business, letters began to come to us from Mothers who had received the flowers and had lost no time in tracing the orders back to us. Eagerly they demanded: 'Can you tell me where my boy is?'"

Of course Mr. Penn knew—but wasn't it a military secret? He obtained permission from the authorities to share the secret with the mothers, and answered every letter.

HELEN HENLEY

War Service for Prisoners

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is not at all strange that when our nation is confronted with the threat of a systematic annihilation of its traditional principles of government, that those men and women who populate our penal institutions are no less concerned with the preservation of our "American way of living" than their brethren who have exercised a more practical judgment in the social administration of their lives.

Of recent, many articles have appeared in magazine publications and newspapers extolling the patriotic efforts of prisoners throughout the nation. It is illuminating to note that in proportion to their income, which almost invariably is barely adequate to provide the simplest luxuries, these prisoners have contributed financially to the war effort through the purchase of War Bonds, to a degree that should shame the average civilian into greater sacrifice.

The inmates of our penal institutions are rightfully proud of their record as blood-donors to the American Red Cross—and the record of those prisoners who, upon their release and acceptance into the armed services, have shed their life-blood on the battlefields of democracy is literal proof that the concepts of Americanism are not the prerogative of any particular social strata.

There have been many official discussions as to the advisability of paroling prisoners into the Army. The subject is naturally controversial. But there is another and more logical solution to the problem of how best our nation may utilize the great potential manpower of those thousands of prisoners eligible for parole. If not the battle-front, why not the home-front? If not the firing-line, why not the assembly-line? We are continually informed by the press there is an acute manpower shortage in defense industries. While we acknowledge the fact that a wholesale parole of those cases worthy of investigation and consideration will not remedy this situation, we must logically agree that the addition of three or four thousand war-workers in each State should certainly help to alleviate it.

We are fully cognizant of the fact that there are certain cases in which, by the very nature of the offense, parole would circumvent justice. But we propose and petition an immediate investigation of only those cases truly worthy of consideration. A competent parole board could surely discern between the "wheat" and the "chaff."

We are authoritatively informed that Germany has conscripted penal labor for employment in her war industries for the past two years; though public opinion may not at present countenance such a policy here, it should be realized that we have at our disposal three of the most powerful forces of rehabilitation, patriotism, employment, and concerted interests! GILBERT E. SHARBY

Boston

After Ye Raise It

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This ruralite north of the Line found inspiration in that "Dispatch From the Farm" feature on your editorial page in January by John Gould, which has been duly placed in my clipping-book, but has only now gotten around his inertia, to the point of comment.

I liked your writer's reference to a dairy farmer "who gets a haircut every spring and wears felt boots the year 'round"; also that whimsical final comment of his neighbor "It ain't what ye raise; it's what ye can do with it after ye raise it. . . ."

It is this latter assertion which has prodded me to take my pen in hand—because we "raised" around 540,000,000 bushels of wheat on the Canadian prairies last season and figure on having half of it still "down on the farm" at the close of the crop year next July 31. The fact that my bushel at the farm averages-out at 70 cents as compared with $1.23 for my brother grower south of the Line is another and less pleasing story. It seems to me that what we need, before we are much further into this "global war," is that the United Nations should have the same kind of grain-bins, and find a way to narrow the aforesaid price "spread."

I think it would be an excellent and constructive move, because we are up to our ears in debt, at the heel of a decade of depression and thin crops and thinner prices. After all, in the fourth year of war, a valuation of $1.50 (stabilized at both Chicago and Winnipeg, say for the duration, plus two years) is still mighty sound value for 60 pounds of the top quality breadgrain. If anyone thinks that this price would exert undue pressure on the "general price ceiling," perhaps the economists could suggest a technique by which the final 50 cents, to be added to the price-structure for a bushel of No. 1 Northern Wheat, could be diverted to debt payments and/or the purchase of Victory Bonds, either by the farmer or his creditor beneficiary? Every effort should be made, in my opinion, to dig Agriculture out from its over-burden of debt? To be debt-free at the war's end would solve many post-war problems. W. P. D.

Toronto

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Liferaft Pioneers

By Josephine B. Ripley

"Survivors were picked up at sea." It's a caption we see frequently. Beneath is the picture of a tiny raft and the rescuers approaching.

We read of these castaways, their hardships, their endurance, of companions lost, of hope that flickered and was all but extinguished.

We read incredulously of days that dragged into weeks and weeks that became months. To survive one week upon a liferaft was considered something of a miracle until recently.

A year ago, when three American fliers related how they drifted for 34 days in the Pacific, people gasped in amazement. A few weeks ago three Navy men returned to tell the story of 83 days adrift. Now comes the account of a Chinese who existed alone for 130 days upon a raft before he was picked up.

Something has happened. Something important. Men are asserting their dominion over the sea. That's it. They're refusing to be terrorized by its depth, its noise, its thrashing might. Because they refuse to be intimidated by fear, their thought is free and resourceful. They find ways to maintain themselves, to find food and drink. They're proving that a man need not despair though he be a castaway in mid-ocean. Not that existence under those conditions is to be taken for granted.

* * *

Despair presses for admission to thought. To die is easier than to live, it whispers. Men have welcomed death in the lonely ocean lanes when they dreamed of bread and the warmth of home only to waken. But they are not to be condemned. We who dwell so safely should remember them only with compassion and prayer.

But this we know—that many who refuse to despair return. It is not because they are favored of God above their fellows. Nor necessarily that they have sturdier physique or stronger will. "Chances of survival of those adrift depend upon the frame of mind of the boat's company," according to the Coast Guard's "Wartime Safety Book."

The seamen who survived 83 days on a liferaft prayed daily for divine help. As one of them said, "I never gave up hope because I knew God was with me all the way."

The boys utilized that knowledge. They didn't expect God to wait upon them as a servant. They had confidence that God would supply their needs if they themselves took on their share of the job.

They had neither hooks nor bait. But they had intelligence. They knew that sharks are attracted by light objects in the water. The boys decided to dangle their feet over the side to draw the fish to the surface, then lasso him with a rope. It worked.

Another torpedoed seaman resourcefully devised a signal out of a flattened tin can, fastened on the end of an oar. This piece of metal flashing in the sun brought rescue.

Often God's care is manifested in human experience in ways so simple that the casual thinker is tempted to think it wasn't God at all. It just happened. Nothing just happens, really.

It hasn't just happened that new and improved life-saving equipment is being provided on merchant and naval ships.

* * *

The Maritime Commission is adding new equipment to its lifeboats regularly. Every time a seaman returns to say, "I sure wished I had had this or that," it's provided for the benefit of future castaways. Now, no fewer than 45 items, including bullet-hole pluggers, bright sails to attract attention, and provisions for collecting rainwater, are included in the regulation accessories.

Men who go down to the sea these dangerous days will be better fortified against panic and despair. They will benefit from the prayers and experience of their castaway predecessors. They will be guided by the "Castaway Baedeker" of the Navy, the manual on "How to Abandon Ship," and the Coast Guard safety book.

They will know how to drive a bothersome shark away, how to quench thirst with fish juice, how to catch birds, and how to stuff the feathers into their clothing for warmth.

They will find lifeboats and rafts better provided with rations, signal devices, waterproof charts, portable radio units, and other aids. Not that these are substitutes for prayer.

Recognition of this fact is evident in the recent decision to equip all merchant marine lifeboats with copies of the New Testament.

Seamen of the future will be deeply indebted to those who did not despair, but proved that a working knowledge of God's care can furnish a table in the wilderness or food and drink upon the sea.

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